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ART. I.—THE BOOK OF NUMBERS.

BY WM. M. BURWELL.

We beg our readers to remember that the founders of the Federal government and their descendants now stand in the relation to those who have immigrated, or derived their descent from immigrants, of a later date than the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789, and to the emancipated millions, in the proportion of one to three. Let us classify somewhat the sentiment represented by these later immigrants. They are :

1. Those who adopted the doctrine of the first French Revolutionists. This embodies the idea of an unqualified government of the majority.
2. Those who represented the unfortunate efforts of the Irish people at secession from the British Union, from 1798 to 1818.
3. The immense and preponderant mass of those who have left Austria, Prussia, Germany, Poland and Hungary for the United States, and who carry the doctrine of government by popular majority to its utmost extent.

The general sentiment of these Republicans is, that the majority can do no wrong. That to differ with the majority in opinion is treason. We state this as a marked difference between the founders

of the Federal constitution and those who have now the political power to impress their ideas upon the action of our government. This difference is not irreconcilable, as we shall subsequently show. It has grown out of the superior experience of the founders, who had learned that a majority is not infallible, and who had sought to protect the minority by a constitutional compact otherwise unnecessary.

The sentiment of the founders was planted alike in New England and in the Southern Atlantic States. It has been annihilated by the new power and the new doctrine. In proof of this we announce two facts :

1. That the States have no longer the power to construe the constitution each for itself in the last resort. This was the doctrine of the Southern founders.

2. That the supreme judicial tribunal of the Federal government is not the arbiter of any political differences between the several departments of Federal power, between the Federal government and the States, or between the States themselves. This was the doctrine of the Northern founders.

Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun went to law. W. E. Robinson and Carl Schurz nonsuited them. The original plaintiff and defendant have been turned out of court, and the whole subject of controversy has been seized by the interpleaders.

The process of popular unification represented by those who now interpret the powers of our government is alike natural and inevitable. It is the system of social organization peculiar to the German people, from whom the majority of the white people of America is derived. This principle tends to expand the government by numbers from Townships, Dutchies, or Counties into the consolidation of a common nationality. It has been illustrated in the ancient and modern history of all the German races in Europe. This process is hastened by internal commerce, by Railroad and Telegraph. It is not restrained by the recognition of any right of the minority, which has sought to protect itself by orders of nobility, titles of primogeniture, irrepealable charters and constitutional compact. This doctrine of an infallible majority is just in its purposes, but it

is unconscious that minorities of numbers or interests have rights which should be protected. The Republicans of Europe have struggled against these class minorities. They have fought with Kings, Priests and Nobles. They have not known what the first Founders knew, from the history of their own immediate English and Dutch ancestors that, oppression may be practised on a part of the people by a majority of the people. The true difference of constitutional construction between the old and the new people arises from the superior and peculiar experience of the First Fighters and Founders of the Federal Constitution and the want of that experience among those who have married and moved into the Republican family since. We have no doubt that an experience of the tyrannical and irresponsible despotism of the millions will convince this powerful and generous element, that they must for themselves, as individuals, embody anew in the Federal Constitution some protection against the passions or the power of numbers. Our fellow citizens of the new Regime, are too honest. They love freedom with a fervor too sincere, to make it the engine of the very despotism they have left Europe to escape.

It is alone from such conviction of experience, that Mr. Northend can find his hopes verified. He has "the fullest confidence that the American people will, at no distant day, return to the immutable principles upon which the Union was based, with a love strengthened by experience." We have not the same confidence. There is at the North a States rights party—so called, but let us ask how are its doctrines to be enforced? Suppose the Federal government enact any law violating the rights of any State in the opinion of the authorities of the State. Any resistance of that law by the State itself would be adjudged by Congress, rebellious, and will be put down by force. Suppose the aggrieved State shall appeal to the Federal Judiciary for an exposition and enforcement of its rights! setting aside the facts that under our system of nomination and confirmation, the Federal judges must conform to the political sentiment of the Federal government, and of the popular majority—

that Congress has the power to re-arrange the *judicial courts and Districts, we have the deliberate declaration and action of Congress that the Supreme Court shall not by its decrees traverse any political opinions of the Representative Department. With this impotence of enforcement by the State, of its own rights. Without a standing in the Federal Courts as a plaintiff against the Federal government, we cannot see what a State rights party means. If it failed to come to the aid of those States which resisted the Federal government, in the final struggle for recognition, we apprehend that State rights now means simply, the right of petition for redress of grievances. In the case supposed, the aggrieved State would be compelled to submit the question of its wrongs to the power which it complains has inflicted them. The power to enact, construe, adjudicate and execute, the public law is now in the same hand, and that hand is the Briareian grasp of the Majority. For the rights of the States, many of us have imperilled our lives, and have been adjudged rebels, disfranchised of all political rights, under the constitution which we conscientiously believed ourselves to maintain. What can these States rights men mean, who never raised a hand to help maintain those rights, and who were even found arrayed in arms to put down a rebellion when according to their proposed doctrine it was only the exercise of a right? We have no respect for these Northends. We have no hope from these States rights men, some of whom even headed slave regiments to conquer the only people who have ever attempted in good faith to execute State rights. We can have no consideration for men who claim at the North to have done most to put down "the rebellion," and at the South to be the only friends of State rights. We never hear one of them that we do not remember an old fable which we will repeat :

* Extract from a bill pending before Congress entitled an act for the re-organization of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 4. Declares that under the constitution the judicial power of the United States does not embrace the political power, or give to the judicial tribunals any authority to question the decisions of the political departments of the government on political questions, and it is declared that all courts of the United States, in the administration of justice, shall be bound by the decisions of the political department of the government on all political questions.

Two friends travelling on foot were pursued by a bear. The one being nimble betook himself to a tree: the other unable to escape, fell flat on his face. The bear after smelling at the fallen man passed on. The nimble traveller then descended from his tree and rejoining his companion, facetiously said: "Friend, that bear seemed to whisper you very closely, pray tell me what he said?" "He gave me," said the indignant wayfarer, "this excellent piece of advice, which I shall in future observe:" "Never again associate with a wretch who will in the hour of danger desert his friend!" We commend the moral to Mr. Northend and all other northenders.

From this reasoning it would appear that the rights of the States must be just such as Congress may assign them. The petitioning State must submit the adjudication of the rights to the House of Representatives elected by a majority of the people, and to the President as the representative elected by a majority of the people. The State then submits the equity of its petition to the decision of a popular majority. Suppose by the interposition of the Federal Senate there should be a practical obstruction to the will of the majority! Would either the States or the Senate continue to be an impediment? If the requisite majority of the people of the United States inhabiting those District divisions called States shall choose to reconstruct their Senatorial representation upon any other basis than the present, is there any human power that can prevent them? Even now the smaller States which embodied provisions in the constitution to protect their minorities, in the Federal Congress, are regarded as impediments to the rule of numbers. Those who think that all right resides in numerical majorities, already denounce Maine, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts, as the Rotten Borough of the Union. Just as the old Sarum, Chiltern Hundreds, and other breeches pocket seats in Parliament, have been denounced by the British Republicans. Just as the small county of Elizabeth City, in Virginia, with her three hundred fighting men was not allowed to offset the vote of Augusta, with her two thousand fighting men. This inconsistency will not be permitted to continue under a government in which one man has

been decreed to be the equal of any other man.* The Imperial majority will enquire what is the meaning of those words, "equal before the law," equal in what? Then an amendment to the constitution will follow to make this doctrine of equality logical. It must run throughout the entire constitution and institutions of the United States.

Suppose that the phrase, "no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate," which is now in the present Constitution shall be found to contravene the doctrine that all men are "equal before the law." Does any one suppose that this phrase would stand in the way of the doctrine? Did the representation of only three persons in any five continue because it was a part of the Constitution? Suppose it be demonstrated that a change in the basis of Senatorial representation is inconsistent with the language of the Constitution? It may be readily shown that this language may be construed by Congress, or amended by constitutional rule. Indulge us by showing the simple process by which this basis of representation may be changed without even resorting to amendment. It need only involve a joint resolution of construction, thus :

"Whereas the Constitution of the United States provides 'that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.' Be it therefore enacted that the people of the United States inhabiting the several States are entitled to a representation in the Senate of the United States, equal to the proportion which the population inhabiting each such State shall bear to the population of the whole United States under the last census."

* As the centres of population and of wealth move steadily westward, there will be continually witnessed changes in the distribution of power--changes that will necessarily imply conflicts of a serious kind. Then it is not to be supposed that the smaller States, such as Delaware and Rhode Island, will be permitted long to possess an equal voice in the United States Senate with the great and powerful States of the West. New England and the Atlantic region must make ready to surrender a part of their power. It may be said that these are rights founded upon the original compact, and consecrated by the constitution; but the civil war has its logic too. In imposing once and forever the principle of nationality, it has invariably determined that the little rights of a particular State shall never stand in the way of the rights and the progress of the great united whole. Drapers History American Civil War, 673.

Observe the reasoning which will support th's Constitution. Has the State of New York now a vote in the Senate equal to that of Rhode Island? By no means! One voter in the latter State, perhaps equals in Senatorial power, twenty-five in the former. To make the Senatorial vote of New York equal to that of Rhode Island will require that the vote of New York in the Senate shall be raised. When the rule of representation was the Statehood of the Senators, the equality of the States in the Senate was obvious and just. When the rule of representation is the equality of all men before the law, any other than a numerical ratio is unequal and unjust. Such will be the logical reasoning which Mr. Carpenter may address to Mr. Sumner. Can the latter gainsay it?

Let us take an example of the practical operation of this fact :

A State like Nevada, Florida, or Delaware, having a population of one hundred thousand, is entitled to one representative in the lower House, and two Senators. Assuming the population of the United States at forty millions, and the number of States at forty, the State taken as an example should be entitled to receive one fortieth part of the Senatorial and electoral power, and one four-hundredth part of the numerical power. As each vote in the senate is equivalent to half the representation of any State in the House of Representatives, the whole vote of a small State in the Senate may nullify the whole vote of the largest State in the enactment of laws. The Senatorial vote exercises a qualified veto *pro tanto*. In the example taken, we have one hundred thousand citizens living in one part of the Union exercising a Senatorial power equal to that of one million of citizens inhabiting another. One free man the equal of any other freeman without respect to color, or past condition, may be the equal in political power in one department of public legislation to forty other men of the same political qualifications. Is this political equality before the law? It is alike absurd in moral philosophy and mathematics. Under this rule one mere white man in Rhode Island equals in political force, and may neutralise the political representation of forty colored men inhabiting Alabama.

If this were still a government of States, there could be no objection to the power of Delaware or Rhode Island according to the

terms of original compact between the States. If Virginia, when she had a territory greater than that of all New England, and a population equal to the largest State—if when she paid “ten shillings in the pound taxes and kept ten thousand men under arms” as her memorial to the old Confederate government claims to have done. If Virginia either in generosity or folly released her claims to a territory greater than her own, consented that two fifths of the persons held in bondage should not be represented in the House of numbers, and agreed also to give an equipollent vote in the Senate to smaller political communities in right of their Statehood—then Virginia should be bound by her compact, so long as it was binding on other parties. Other parties have not merely broken the compact; they have repudiated it. The State phase of government has passed away. In its stead has been enthroned the Supreme rule of numbers. It has been decreed that all men are equal. The Constitution has been made to conform to this dogma. This equality is to be interpreted by the power interested in its enforcement. It is the construction of Brennus, the sword is always thrown into the scale of power. What then shall prevent the dominant power of numbers from taking control of every department of the government?

For if the States have no longer the power to vindicate their own construction of the Common Compact, if they have conveyed to Congress by a new compact the power to define and enforce the right of citizenship and suffrage, if Congress may impose conditions upon the admission, or continuance of States in the Union, or even remand them to a territorial and provisional condition, where is the power of the States to prevent any obnoxious act? Their Statehood has gone. The principle of compulsory amendment has been announced. Where will it stop? We have only to suppose some important sectional or party measure to be enacted, or defeated, some prominent public man to be vindicated or impeached, some question of expenditure or taxation to be decided. Let it in such case appear that the Senatorial or electoral vote of some small State is holding in check the Senatorial or electoral vote of some large State. It may possibly make some balance against

some interest or section powerful in wealth, numbers and influence. Here is the motive, let us look at the argument with which physical power will enforce interest. "All men are born equal," according to the Declaration of independence. All male citizens of the United States not convicted of crime, *non compos mentis* nor minors, are entitled to equal individual political power. So says the civil rights bill, and the XIV and XV amendments to the Federal Constitution. We pursue this suppositious case but a step farther. Suppose an appeal from this joint resolution? To whom will it be addressed? The States cannot assert the Constitution. They stand manacled at the bar of Congress. They have signed away every right they possess. The Supreme Court sits dumb, or is commanded to confirm the decree of those who appoint it, just as it reversed under one administration the Dred Scott decision it had pronounced under another. The majority will have its way. "Bell, book and candle cannot drive it back," when wealth and patronage "beck it to come on." The basis of representation in the Federal Senate will be changed. It will be based on numbers, not on States. As in the States themselves, the representation in two houses is based on a different ratio of numbers on the same constituency, so it will be in the Federal government. There will be a representative in the House of representatives for one hundred thousand population. There will be a representative in the Senate for five hundred thousand population. Perhaps this may involve the consolidation of several States as "Election Districts," just as several Counties are now united in the same Senatorial District. Not impossibly, there might be "Floater" Senators, assigned to keep up the numerical equilibrium. It might be singular to see the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut united in one Senatorial District, or Maryland and New Jersey form another; but it need not surprise us. The logic of events has thus far been applied to the South only. That logic will be impartial.

While we have no confidence that the rights of minorities will be protected by the medium of State interposition as intended by the founders of the Federal Constitution, we by no means despair that these rights will be recognized and protected in some other manner.

The protection of minorities is imperative and indispensable. Measures will be taken by numbers, to guard against the oppression of numbers. Every individual in society will be convinced by experience, that he is in the minority on some question of importance to his rights or interests. This will cause a conviction in the public mind that for one man to forfeit his life and property because he has differed in opinion from three other men, each his equal, is not a good or logical doctrine. For it cannot be, but that Mr. W. E. Robinson or Mr. Carl Schurz may in some phase of this dissolving despotism of the majority be in the fix of the one man, while some ex-confederate of the South may come to belong to the infallible trinity of the three.* Yes, experience may teach the Republican millions fresh from the Imperial despotisms of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and countries of kindred constitutions, that they may themselves repeat in the name of the majority, the wrongs perpetrated in the name of the monarch, that they may perpetrate under proscription by an established party, the evils inflicted in the character of an established Church.

Freed and protected from the despotism of Europe, by the arms and councils of the White men of New England and Virginia, who made and maintained her Constitution of 1776 and of 1789, the later immigrants from Europe have never scrutinized carefully the principles to which they owe this protective Union. Justly enraged against the despotism from which they have sought asylum under the battlements of this Republic, they have never before had an opportunity to exercise the just and inherent powers of which they have been heretofore deprived. We have entire confidence in their sense of justice, and in their love of freedom. We are confident that experience will bring knowledge. In enjoying rights acquired and bequeathed by the efforts of others, they will not forget the obligations which they have accepted. The chief of these obligations is to respect and protect the rights of minority opinion. The justice of their obligation will be impressed upon them when they come occasionally themselves to experience the oppression of numerical power.

* This misfortune has already befallen Mr. W. E. Robinson, who was in a caucus minority at home, and so has not been re-nominated for Congress, 1869.

ART. II.—THE COTTON GIN AND ITS INVENTORS.

BY ELZY HAY.

From the Scientific American.

An agricultural article recently published in one of our leading newspapers, contained a casual allusion to Eli Whitney, as the inventor of the modern saw gin for seeding cotton. This was by no means an unnatural or flagrant mistake, as probably not one person in a thousand is aware of the fact that our modern saw gin is not Mr. Whitney's invention, but an improvement upon it. The former, of which I have seen more than one relic, was merely a wooden cylinder with wire teeth or claws running round it in circles. The idea of the saw gin was borrowed from Ohio, as will be related further on. Mr. Whitney sued the earlier inventors and manufacturers for violating his patent and their defences were based on the ground that the saw was no infringement of the wire tooth patent. One of Mr. Whitney's original cotton gins, as executed and operated by himself, was in the possession of my father until some fifteen or twenty years ago, when it was lost at an agricultural fair at Augusta, whither it had been sent for exhibition. I remember it well as among the contents of an attic room where I used sometimes to play in childhood, and have a feeling recollection of getting my ears boxed more than once for stealing wire from it to string paper "limper jacks" on.

I have heard my father relate many interesting facts as to the origin and early history of the cotton gin, which he received from persons who were cotemporaries and associates of its inventor. There are probably not a dozen other men living to whom these facts are known, and it may be well to record them here before they are lost in the dim regions of traditinary lore.

Eli Whitney, it is well known, was a tutor in the family of General Greene, of revolutionary memory, at the time he invented the

cotton gin; and here are some facts concerning him my father received from a grandson of the General. Whitney's Yankee ingenuity, as exhibited in various amateur tinkering at refractory door fastenings, broken clocks, etc., inspired the family with such confidence in his skill, that on one occasion, when the watch of Mrs. Miller, a member of General Greene's household, got out of order, she gave it to Mr. Whitney to repair, no professional watchmaker being within reach. He performed the work successfully to the great delight of Mrs. Miller, and the admiration of the whole family.

A short time thereafter, a gentleman called at the general's house to show a fine sample of cotton wool, and remarked while exhibiting it, that there was a fortune in store for somebody who should invent a machine for separating the lint from the seed. Mrs. Miller, who was present, turned to Whitney and said, "You are the very man Mr. Whitney, for since you succeeded so well with my watch, I am sure you have ingenuity enough to make such a machine."

After this conversation Mr. Whitney confined himself very closely to his room for several weeks, at the end of which he invited the family to inspect his model of a cotton gin. It was constructed as I have already described, with wire teeth on a revolving cylinder, but as there was no contrivance for throwing off the lint after it was separated from the seed, it wrapped round the cylinder, thereby greatly obstructing the operation of the machine. Mrs. Miller, seeing the difficulty, seized a common hair clothes brush, applied it to the teeth, and caught the lint. Whitney with delight exclaimed, "Madam, you have solved the problem, with this suggestion my machine is complete."

The important part thus played by a woman in the history of a cotton gin, is unknown, I believe, except as a family tradition, even in her own State. My father was also informed by a gentleman once connected with Whitney in business, that the latter obtained his first idea of the invention from a gin used to prepare rags for making paper, which he saw in a wrecked vessel. Gen. Greene, in whose family he lived at the time, resided in one of the "sea islands" along the Georgia coast.

Unfortunately for Mr. Whitney, the prophecy of the gentleman with regard to the fortune in store for the future inventor of a cotton gin, was never realized in his case, for he was engaged in constant

law suits against infringements of his patent right, and lived and died poor. As a Georgian, I regret to say that his adopted State never bestowed any substantial testimonial of appreciation upon the inventor of a machine by which she had profited so largely. Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina, it is said, manifested their appreciation of his merits by material and substantial donations; while Georgia, with sorrow I write it, has been worse than silent, for her juries refused him verdicts to which the judges declared he was entitled, against the violators of his patent.

So uncertain was the enforcement of the patent laws in those days, that Whitney resorted to the same expedient for the protection of his right that used to bring upon medieval inventors charges of sorcery and witchcraft. I mean the expedient of secrecy.

About the year 1794 or 1795, he settled in a place some six miles from the quiet little village of Washington, in Wilkes county, and established one of the first, if not the first cotton gin ever worked in the State. He, and his partner Durkee, erected at this place a large cotton store house, which now does service as a barn, and a gin house, at present used as a kitchen by Mrs. Tom Burdett, wife of the present proprietor, and the scene of preparation for dinners and "goodies" generally that would be appropriate offerings to the memory of him who invented cooking stoves. The gin house had narrow grated windows, so that visitors might stand outside and watch the cotton flying from the gin without observing the operation of the machine, which was concealed behind a lower screen. Among other visitors we are informed that on the occasion of a certain militia muster in the neighborhood, the rustic battalion was permitted to file through the house, while Whitney's gin was in operation, and see the flakes of cotton thrown off by the brush, but none were permitted to examine further. What a different errand the grandsons of those rustic militia-men, filing past the first cotton gin, were one day to march forth upon!

Women were permitted by Whitney to enter his gin house, and examine the machinery if they liked, as they were not supposed to be capable of betraying the secret to builders—an opinion for which modern females of the strong-minded school will no doubt bear him a grudge—and not altogether without reason perhaps, when we consider the material assistance he received from a woman in perfecting his

invention. This fact of the free admittance of women, was taken advantage of by Edward Lyon, "a smooth faced young man" residing in a distant part of the country, to gain admission to Whitney's establishment, disguised in female attire. He communicated the secret to his brother John, who immediately set to work and produced his improvement upon Whitney's invention, in the shape of the modern saw gin. The saws were made for him by "little Billy McFerran," an Irish blacksmith in Wilkes county, who died some twenty-five or thirty years ago. This was the first saw gin ever made. The saws were first shaped in semicircles, and fastened round the cylinder in pairs, so as to form complete circles when finished.

As early as 1797, a gin factory was established by a man named McCloud, and all Whitney's suits against him were unsuccessful. An old gentleman, who purchased a saw gin from McCloud, told my father that it worked nearly as well then as now (his *now* was thirty years ago) except that it napped badly. It was propelled by water, and ginned 2,500 pounds of seed cotton per day. Previous to this, the gin in ordinary use, was the contrivance of two wooden rollers revolving in opposite directions, which preceded Mr. Whitney's invention. It was worked by hand and ginned only 75 or 100 pounds a day; and it was necessary, besides, to keep a man all the time employed in turning rollers, the friction burnt them out so fast. This machine is still used in ginning the best qualities of "sea island" cotton, the advantage being that it does not cut the staple, as the saw gins do.

The honor of having invented the first cotton gin is sometimes disputed with Eli Whitney in favor of Mr. Bull, a gentleman from Baltimore, who settled in Columbia County, Ga., and introduced the saw gin there, in the year 1795. He first used perpendicular saws, but afterwards changed them for circular, in imitation, no doubt, of Whitney and Lyon. Mr. Bull was an enterprising and ingenious man, and first introduced iron packing screws into this State. These were so expensive, costing no less than \$1,500 to \$1,800, that they were soon abandoned for the common wooden screw now in general use on plantations. His invention of the perpendicular saw gin was, there seems no reason to doubt, independent of Whitney's, though posterior to it, the latter having come into operation in 1793. The circular saw, as afterwards used by him, was no doubt

borrowed from Whitney or Lyon. Thus then, though Eli Whitney never reaped the profits of his great invention, it seems clear that he must be left in undisputed possession at least of the barren honors.

[In the extended litigations to which the infringements on Eli Whitney's patent gave rise, it was finally decided that the use of saws instead of the wire teeth at first employed by Whitney, did not constitute a new invention, and that those who used them without license from Mr. Whitney were infringers upon his rights, as patentee of the original device. The assertion of our contributor that Mr. Whitney was not the inventor of the saw gin, is therefore hardly just to that ingenious and gifted inventor, although full credit is given him for the original invention. The man who, subsequent to Whitney's invention, first employed saws, did not invent a saw gin, he only invented a "doge" whereby he hoped to be able to reap where Whitney had sown.—Eds. *Scientific American*.]

ART. III.—LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

BY HON. W. S. OLDHAM.

CHAPTER IV.

ARRIVAL AT DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA.

We found Hon. F. S. Lyon at home, awaiting the arrival of the Federal troops with quietude and dignified composure. He said that he was now too old, and that his family was too large, for him to think of becoming a refugee in some foreign country and beginning life anew, and that he had made up his mind to remain at home and submit to the fate that might befall him, whether of good or of evil.

Col. Lyons had long been one of the most prominent and trusted men of his State. About thirty years before, he had been a representative in the Congress of the United States, from which position he retireised from choice, and not by compulsion. From that time he had assiduously devoted himself to his business, planting, and the practice of the law. He had in the meantime, as the State agent of,

closed up the business of the State Bank of Alabama and its branches when put in liquidation. He refused all political preferment, until the beginning of the war, when he consented to represent his district in the Confederate Congress. During the last Congress he was Chairman of the committee of "Ways and Means," in which position he exercised great influence upon the legislation of Congress upon financial matters. Happily he has not been molested, otherwise than in common with his countrymen.

We left Demopolis on the morning of the 10th of May, crossed the Tombigbee River just above the town, and took the road to Livingston, Sumpter county, Alabama. We travelled up the river about fifteen miles, to Bluffport, at which point we would have crossed the river on the day before, had we continued our course, and not turned to Demopolis after meeting Col. Smith.

Towards evening I met with a most agreeable surprise. In passing a residence some distance from the road, we saw three men in the Confederate uniform, riding from the house towards us, and as we neared them I discovered that one of them was Captain R. T. Harper, my brother-in-law, whom I had left in Richmond, on the last day of March. He had belonged to the army of Virginia. He had entered the service as a volunteer, in a Company raised in Washington county, Texas, in 1861.* His Company composed a part of the fifth Regiment of Hood's Texas Brigade of that army. He was in the most of the battles of his brigade. At Gettysburg, he received several severe wounds, and was left upon the field and fell into the hands of the enemy, and became a prisoner of war. Four or five members of his Company fell wounded by the side of him in the battle, all of whom died. After he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he was sent to the prison on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, where he suffered all the refined cruelties, and the excruciating tortures, inflicted by the Yankee keepers, upon the unfortunate men in that prison. He was kept in prison until the 14th of March, 1865, (over twenty months), when he was paroled and sent to Rich-

* Upon the organization of the Company, he was elected Second Lieutenant, afterwards became First Lieutenant, and while a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, became the Captain of the Company.

mond for exchange. When our army evacuated Richmond, he went to Farmville, (not having yet been declared exchanged), and upon hearing of its surrender, he started for Texas. He had left Richmond twelve days after I had, had traveled on horseback, and had overtaken me. After all the hardships he had gone through, in the campaigns of the army of Virginia, the dangers of battle he had escaped after his recovery from his wounds, and after he had endured the starvation and cruelties of twenty months of prison life at Johnson's Island, he was now on his way home in good health, with all the prospects for long life. But it was not the will of Providence that he should long survive the liberties of his prostrate country. On the 28th of the following November, he died at home, surrounded by weeping relatives and friends, and his eyes were closed by the soft and gentle fingers of a loved and loving sister. Rest in peace. No human body was ever vitalized by a braver, more generous, or kinder heart.

It was not only gratifying, but as it turned out, was truly fortunate, that we were thus accidentally joined by Captain Harper. Without his assistance, I doubt our ability to have crossed the Mississippi River. In consequence of his age, wounds and rheumatism, my friend and traveling companion, Gen. Clarke, was unable to be of much assistance to me in a case of pressing necessity, and might possibly have proved a drawback upon our progress.

That evening we passed through Livingston, the county seat of Sumpter county, without stopping, and stayed a few miles beyond. As we were now disencumbered of our wagon, we were able to make a much more rapid progress. Our mules, contrary to our expectations, proved to be sure-footed, steady and excellent travelers, showing themselves able to carry us thirty-five or forty miles during the day, with ease. The travelling companions of Capt. Harper, who were also paroled soldiers from the army of Virginia, became separated from us this evening, and we saw them no more. They however reached Texas about the time we did. The road which we were travelling, run between Gainsville, Ala. on our right, and Meridian, Miss. on our left. At each of those places there was a Federal force—at the first for the purpose of paroling the Confed-

erate Cavalry under Gen. Forest, and at the other, the infantry of Gen. Taylor's army. We passed between them.

The next day we crossed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Saloma Station, and at a short distance further on, entered the State of Mississippi. In the evening we passed the little village of DeKalb, and thence took the road to Kosciusko. About two miles west of DeKalb, we called at a house to stay all night. The owner refused us, but gave no reasons : he simply remarked that he preferred that we should go further. I asked him if he had ever travelled or expected to do so. He said yes. I then said to him, "how would you feel if you were a thousand miles from home and had travelled forty miles, both you and your horse hungry and weary, upon calling at a house, indicating everything of comfort and convenience, you should be denied the privilege of entering." He very coolly answered that he "did not know, but preferred that we would travel further." I very distinctly informed him that I thought he was a hog, and we rode on.

I afterwards learned, that at the commencement of the war, this man had managed to obtain some petty county office, and had thereby managed to keep out of the army. That at that time he was deeply in debt ; that he had speculated during the war, and had managed to pay his debts in Confederate Treasury Notes, and then refused to take them. I suppose he refused us accommodation for the night, under the supposition that we had nothing but Confederate money with which to pay him ; and in that supposition he was not mistaken.

Upon subsequent enquiry for a house at which to stay, we were directed to once, five or six miles ahead of us. It was quite dark when we arrived there, and as the house was two or three hundred yards from the road, it was an accident that we found it. Our host received us quite willingly, and we passed with him a very agreeable night. I found but one objection to our entertainment. He had a bad biting dog, and we had to keep a look out for him, as the gentleman informed us that he would sometimes come in and attack strangers in the house. We had the good fortune to escape his fangs. I have laid it down as a general rule, that a good man will not keep

a biting dog. He has no more right to keep such a dog in his yard, to run upon his friend, his neighbor, or a stranger, and bite him upon entering, than he has to set a concealed spring gun. But as general rules have their exceptions, the next morning we unanimously voted our host a very clever gentleman, notwithstanding his dog.

The change in our mode of travel, although it had greatly accelerated our speed, began to tell upon Gen. Clark. He was over sixty years of age, was slightly corpulent, and weighed perhaps, one hundred and eighty or ninety pounds, and had not, as he said, travelled on horseback, for fifteen years. He was therefore not able to mount a mule and ride thirty-five or forty miles a day, for several consecutive days without cause for complaining. Although it was now about the middle of May, the Sun beamed down on us with fervent heat, and there was scarcely a breath of air to cool his rays. In truth, the heat was then more oppressive to me, than it was in Monterey, Mexico, during the month of August ensuing.

On the next day about noon, a heavy shower passed over us, which drove us to a cabin on the road-side, for shelter. We found nobody at home except a young woman about eighteen years old, and two or three children. Captain Harper soon engaged her in conversation. She told him that a few years before, her parents had moved from North Carolina, and set led in that neighborhood, that her mother had since died, that her father then quit keeping house, and that she hrd, since that time, been living with the family at the house where she then was. "Where is your father now?" asked the Captain. She answered, "Well they wanted to put him in the army, about two years ago, and he went off." She then said that she had a brother-in-law. "And where is he?" asked the Captain. "O they wanted to put him into the army too, and he went down on the Mississippi River below Memphis and is cutting cord wood for the Steamboats, and is making a heap of money." "Perhaps," replied the Captain, "he found your father there." "Yes, I reckon he did," she laughingly answered.

"Well," she continued, "they say the wars are all over, and the soldiers are all coming home, and the Yankees are ag ing to set all toe niggers free, and everybody will have to do all their own work, and all the women will have to do all their own cooking and sewing

and washing. I guess I know some women who are too fine to know a skillet from a mill. They will have to come down to it, and learn to work as well as me, and I am glad of it."

There was a great deal of human nature in the expressions of malignant envy, by that ignorant and unsophisticated child of nature. She little knew, how the new order of things would work. The social changes that were then taking place, would only operate to substitute her, and such as she was, as menials for the performance of the domestic drudgeries of the wealthy, in the stead of the negroes. It is true, some ladies of wealth and refinement, have been reduced to poverty and labor, but there are just as many now living without labor as before the war, and no doubt she still sees as many subjects of envy. This was the first specimen of the kind with which we had met since we left Randolph county, Alabama.

The country through which we were now travelling, was very poor and sparsely populated. We were off of the great lines of travel, and scarcely met a person during the day. We had left the Yankees in our rear, and there was no probability of hearing of any more, until we should reach the neighborhood of the Mississippi River. We could hear nothing in the way of news. We however, were sufficiently advised, so as not to have any inclination to venture into some Yankee post in search of news to relieve suspense and run the risk of getting picked up, or of coming as near to it as we did at Demopolis.

We continued our journey during that day and the next, without meeting with or hearing of anything worthy of note. We passed through the little town of Kosciusko, and arrived just at dark at a large factory for the manufacture of cotton gins, which was owned by an old gentleman by the name of Atwood, with whom we staid all night. We found him to be a very intelligent gentleman. He was a Northern man by birth, but had many years before, settled in the South, and had followed the business of manufacturing cotton gins. He had built up a large establishment, and made a fortune. He was a very strong Confederate in sentiment, and deeply felt the humiliation of his adopted section.

We talked freely about the condition of the country, and the prospects of the future, and agreed that they were gloomy enough. During the conversation some person, Mrs. Atwood, I believe,

referred to some of the rumors of French recognition and intervention; the old gentleman could not control himself, but exclaimed with emphasis and passion, "damn the French!" From his venerable appearance and sober aspect, I had, until then, taken him to be a preacher of the gospel, or at least a professor of religion. I learned that he had but one son, who was a Colonel of a Mississippi Regiment in the Confederate army.

On Sunday the 14th of May, we left Mr. Atwood's and crossed the Railroad at Durant's Station, and took the road to Lexington, Holmes county, distant some eighteen or twenty miles. We ascertained that there were no Federal troops in the country through which we were now passing, that none were higher up the Railroad than Jackson, and that there were none at the edge of the Mississippi bottom.

Since we left Demopolis, Gen. Clark and I had been travelling under assumed names and characters. We were well satisfied that the South was filled with spies and detectives, and now as the surrender of our armies had relieved them from danger, they would be vigilant and energetic in following up those who might be obnoxious to their governments. We also knew that there were Southern men, who during the war, had suppressed their Union sentiments through fear, and who would now be ready to play the part of informers in order to commend themselves to the approbation of their Northern friends. Under these circumstances, we believed that if no good resulted to us, by concealing our names and characters, no harm possibly could. I proposed the subject to Gen. Clark. At first he stoutly demurred. He said he was no felon, to be changing his name and travelling under a disguise. I told him it made but little difference whether he was a felon or not, that the Yankees said he was a rebel and guilty of treason, and that I thought it quite probable, that if they should catch him, they would hang him. At length he consented to take the name of Bullock, and assume the character of a planter on Red River. I assumed the character of a discharged Confederate soldier. Mr. Bullock had been speculating in tobacco. He then had a large quantity at Augusta, Ga., and had left it, in consequence of the destruction of the Railroads by Sherman's army.

Captain Harper and I were very much diverted, at the manner in

which the General played his new character. After stopping at a house for the night, the first thing usually, was to satisfy curiosity as to who we were, and where we were going, and then the war, its close and the consequences, became the subjects of conversation. The General was very fond of talking, and usually took the lead. In truth, he had a good deal of vanity, and was very desirous of impressing those with whom he conversed, especially if they were strangers. He had spent the most of his life in the public service; he had served as a Representative in the Congress of the United States for some years before the war; had commanded a Division of Missouri State troops, at the beginning of the war, at the head of which, he took part in several battles, particularly those of Carthage and Oak Hill, in the last of which he had a leg broken. He was then a member of the Confederate Senate and then of the House. With those advantages, he necessarily possessed a more extensive and intimate acquaintance and familiarity with the public men of the country both North and South, and had a more familiar knowledge of political subjects and questions, than most men, who had not had his advantages. The General would lead off in conversation and make the public men and measures of the country, his subjects. He talked well, and I have no doubt impressed his auditors with the belief that he was not an ordinary man.

He pursued that course for two or three nights. One morning I rode up to him with, "General, you are quite a well-informed, and intelligent tobacco speculator!" He looked at me very sternly and said: "What do you mean, sir?" I answered him, "I mean just what I said. I never before met with a common planter and tobacco speculator, who possessed the intimate personal knowledge of the public men of the country that you do, or who was so well acquainted with all the great political questions of the country as you are!" He looked at me almost angrily, and repeated, "I would like to know what you mean sir?" "Well," I replied, "to be more explicit, I conceive that it is folly to assume a character without acting it. I do not think that a man with whom we staid during the last three nights, believes that your name is Bullock, or that you are a tobacco speculator; and I think it is more than probable, that you have excited suspicions, which under some circumstances might be dangerous, and may prove so to us, under those which surround us,

more so than to declare who we are." After a moment's hesitation, he said: "I did not think of that. You are right." From thenceforth he acted his character so well, that I sometimes concluded that he really believed that his name was Bullock, lived on Red River, and had a hundred boxes of the best Virginia tobacco, at Augusta, Georgia.

The weather was very warm and the roads were quite dusty. Towards evening, as we were thirsty, we called at the house of a gentleman, three miles east of Lexington, to get water. After drinking, we started on with the intention of passing Lexington that evening. We had not proceeded a hundred yards until we were overtaken by a little negro boy, who said his master had sent him to request us to return and stay all night with him. Upon consultation, we concluded to accept the invitation, and returned. The gentleman was a physician, by the name of Godberry. He and his charming lady extended to us a most generous hospitality.

I will here remark, that between 1861, and 1865, I traveled through portions of the State of Mississippi, off from the Railroads several times. I never met with a more generous, or hospitable people, always excepting from this commendation, those residing on the road between Galatin, on Terry's Station, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

After tarrying for the night with our friend, Doyt Godberry, we left for the overflow of the Mississippi River, which we expected to reach during the day, when it would become necessary to change our mode of travel, and we were becoming desirous of a change. In consequence of the hot weather, the backs of our mules had become so chafed that it was really painful to ride them. General Clarke and Capt. Harper, had themselves, almost become exhausted. We passed Lexington, and took the road to Tchula, a little trading town, at the Steamboat landing on Tchula Lake. A few miles from Lexington we descended the hills into the Mississippi bottom. For two or three miles we waded in the water of the overflow, from knee deep to the saddle skirt, when we came to an acre or two of land. The island was occupied with ox-teams and wagons, loaded with cotton bales. The cotton had been sold, and had been brought

down to be placed on board of a Steamboat, then lying at the town, distant perhaps a half mile. From the island to the town the water was deep. Six or eight planters were present, superintending the transportation of the cotton, on ferry flats.

At the moment, the planters were engaged in eating a dinner snack. We rode up within about thirty yards of them, and dismounted. As we did not know any of them, we did not approach, but took out a lunch, which Mrs. Godbery had put up for us in the morning, and partook of it.

We had now reached the overflow of the Mississippi, which at this point was at least one hundred miles wide, and we could travel on horseback no farther. Our situation at this time was anything but pleasant, and was well calculated to induce serious reflection. It had been nearly a month since we had left LaGrange, Georgia. Our journey had thus far been tedious vexations, and in many respects disagreeable and unpleasant to a painful degree. Behind, the whole country had been surrendered to the Yankees, and they were actively engaged in taking possession of it. Before us lay the "world of waters" of the overflowed bottoms of the Mississippi. The main channel of the river was guarded by gunboats, and we did not know but by soldiers on land, to capture President Davis, especially, as well as such prominent Confederates as they might meet with, and to prevent the crossing generally, of persons going to the Trans Mississippi Department. We did not have a dollar in money, as Confederate Treasury Notes had become valueless, and we did not know that either of us had an acquaintance, within one hundred miles of the place at which we were.

We had not dismounted above fifteen minutes, before a gentleman left the crowd of planters, and walked towards us. As he came up to us, I observed that he was smiling as though he recognized some one of us. He said: "General Clarke, how do you do? I am glad to see you." The General, for the last two or three days had played the character of the tobacco speculator so well, that he had almost forgotten that he was anything else, looked at him with surprise and some confusion. "I see you do not recognize me," said the gentleman. "I am ———, of Memphis." The

General then remembered him well. The gentleman then remarked, "I presume you do not wish it to be known who you are?" "No," we answered. "We do not conceive that it would be prudent."

The General then stated to him our condition, and our desire to get west of the Mississippi. "Well" answered the gentleman, "there is Col. ———, in that crowd, a gentleman, a patriot, and a man of wealth. He is able to do so, and will take great pleasure in doing everything that may be necessary to aid you, in the prosecution of your journey. I will go and bring him here and introduce him to you." Upon being introduced to us, and learning from us who we were and what were our wants, the Colonel very promptly said, "certainly, I can assist you and will do it with much pleasure. It will take two or three days to get you ready for the water; a boat must be built, and a guide for you through the swamps must be obtained. In the meantime you must go home with me, about eight or nine miles, and remain until everything can be got ready."

What a sudden transition; what a change, the events of the last few minutes had effected in our condition, prospects, and particularly in our spirits and feelings! We were now amongst friends able, ready and willing to assist us, and the way before us was again open.

ART. IV.—CHINESE ADVENTURES.

BY A. KEMPFEN.

Translated from the French, for DeBow's N.O. Review.

Miss Aurora approached Sir Edmund Broomley and offered him a cup of tea.

Sir Edmund held out his hand; but as he took the cup it escaped from his fingers and fell broken upon the floor.

Mr. Simpson, who was reading the Times, and Mrs. Simpson, who was half asleep over her knitting, both cried out at the same instant:

"What is that?"

Sir Edmund made no reply: he stood with his eyes fixed upon

his right hand, from which he mechanically shook the scalding tea.

"You are really too awkward, Sir Edmund," cried Miss Aurora with the greatest vivacity, "you have spoiled by your carelessness the most admirable set of porcelain cups in England. Hear me, Sir Edmund! I will never be your wife until you bring me a cup exactly like the one you have broken, should you have to go to Peking to find it!"

"O that is too far, my child," said Mrs. Simpson.

"Yes, much to far," said Mr. Simpson.

Sir Edmund was silent; he quietly gathered up the fragments of the broken cup and put them in his pocket, discussed with Mr. Simpson the last news of the insurrection in India, and at the usual hour rose to take his leave.

The next morning he breakfasted early, and spent the day in visiting all the china shops of London. In the evening he returned home, dined with a good appetite, and after dinner wrote this note:

"Miss Aurora:—

I have not been able to find in London a cup *exactly like* the one I was so unfortunate as to break. I leave for Paris to-night, and shall probably go to Marseilles to embark for China. If I do not return at the end of two years, think no more of your friend,
EDMUND BROOMLEY."

Sir Edmund read the note over twice, and sealed it with a ring bearing his motto: *Decision*. He then rang for his valet.

"Robert," he said, "I leave London in an hour, get my trunks ready immediately, and put six razors in my travelling-bag, as I may possibly go to China. And to-morrow morning at ten o'clock deliver this note."

Robert took the note and withdrew.

Sir Edmund then opened a small album bound in Russian leather, and wrote in it the following memorandum:

"December 27th, 1859.

I have not found the cup. I will go to Paris, and if necessary to China; and then Miss Aurora will understand that she was in the wrong, that she had no right to speak certain words.

Perhaps before I return she will marry some fellow with *sang froid* enough not to tremble when he touches her hand, and not to break her cups. Should it be so, it will only prove that she never really loved me, and then I shall not regret having gone to China."

An hour later Sir Edmund left by the night train for Dover; in twelve hours he reached Paris, and on the evening of the fifth day he arrived at Marseilles.

In Paris, as in London, his search had been unsuccessful.

There happened to be at Marseilles an old seaman known by the name of Captain Lecoq. He was the proprietor of a fine schooner, with which he made long voyages, carrying on an independent trade in every part of the world where he could hope to sell at a high price and buy for little or nothing.

He had just taken it into his head to go to China, where England and France were engaged in revenging themselves for the insults they had received.

The war had monopolized all the steamers. Captain Lecoq consented to take Sir Edmund on board his schooner; but like a good Frenchman not unmindful of Waterloo, he made him pay an exorbitant sum for his passage.

Two days later, on the second of January, 1860, at eight o'clock in the morning, the schooner *Fancy* sailed for Shang-hai.

Sir Edmund did not forget to take with him the small album bound in Russian leather. He has been so kind as to lend it to me, and we will read together the account which it contains of his memorable voyage to China.

JOURNAL OF SIR EDMUND, AT SEA.

It is fifteen days since we left Marseilles. The weather has been delightful. The *Fancy* is a fine little schooner, well rigged, and kept with great neatness and order. Captain Lecoq is everywhere at once; nothing seems to escape his eye, and he is obeyed by his men as if he were an officer in the royal navy. He is a good fellow, but he has his faults: he talks too much about the first Napoleon, or as he calls him, the little Corporal; he shaves only twice a week, and two glasses of rum make him excessively gay. Our English sailors have stronger heads.

The cookery on board is detestable.

I am the only passenger.

I think a great deal of Miss Aurora.

At night I dream of nothing but pagodas, porcelain towers, sky blue landscapes, gilded balconies, small bridges over smaller streams in which swim the most diminutive of goldfish. Opium smokers elbow me as they pass, and stout mandarins scowl upon me, and brush my face with their long pointed moustaches; pastry cooks offer me *pates* of little dogs; the air is filled with dragons and chimeras, with monsters of every possible description, at once horrible and grotesque.

Sometimes a table rises before me covered with porcelain cups; I recognize the one I am in search of, I stretch out my hand to seize it, when suddenly two little wings spring from its sides and bear it away, out of my reach.

One night, in my dream, I thought that the Emperor of China sent for me.

Admitted into his presence, I prostrated myself before him. His Majesty took out the precious cup from the folds of his robe, and offered it to me with a gracious smile. Overpowered by such condescension, I held out my hand, the Son of the Celestials opened his, the cup fell and was broken. * * * like the other, * * * and when I raised my eyes it was no longer the Emperor, it was Aurora, who stood before me with frowning brow and indignant glance.

We have left far behind us the Balearic Isles, the coast of Spain, and the island of Teneriffe.

As we passed before Gibraltar, I felt my heart beat with pride. It is impossible to conceive of anything more imposing than this mighty rock, boldly projecting into the sea, and crowned with bulwarks mounted by enormous pieces of artillery. Gibraltar, that is to say, England; English cannon, English bulwarks, English rock! England forever! Hurrah for John Bull!

I wished to draw the attention of Captain Lecoq to this magnificent sight, but he turned his glass upon the African coast, and gazed obstinately in the direction of Ceuta.

We remained three days at Teneriffe. It is a Paradise on

earth; the trees and shrubs of every clime are grouped in marvellous profusion at the foot of one of the most majestic mountains in the world. The vine climbs upon the hills and clothes them with its verdure; the valleys are shaded by stately groves of cypress, myrtle, chestnut, laurel, oak and pine. The orange, the citron, the date, the fig, the olive, and the peach, grow side by side in peaceful rivalry. This beautiful island unfortunately belongs to Spain.

Laguna, the former capital, is a pretty village. I here drank to the health of Miss Aurora, the wines of Vidueno and of Malvoisie.

CAPE TOWN.

After Teneriffe, nothing but sea and sky.

I must confess that I was beginning to be dreadfully bored. Alas for poor human nature, so soon fatigued by the contemplation of immensity! Forty-five days were enough to exhaust my capacity for enjoying the sublime monotony of Ocean.

Yesterday we landed at the Cape. Though two thousand miles from England, we again tread on English ground.

Behold the sons of free and happy Albion, how proudly, how nobly they bear themselves in that motley crowd of French, Dutch, Germans, Chinese, Coolies with close shaved heads, Caffres, with brass bands around their foreheads, frightful Hottentots and their hideous wives. It is easily seen who are at home, who are the masters here.

Cape Town is an English city transported to the base of a gigantic mountain, under a burning sky, between two oceans, at the Southern extremity of Africa. At every step I recognize the shining doorplates, the polished knockers, the smooth pavements, the brilliant gaslights of my native land.

And a few leagues distant are the miserable huts of the Hottentots, in the wild and desert plains; and a little further off, the savage haunts of lions, tigers, leopards and hyenas, of the monstrous elephant, the ferocious rhinoceros, the deformed hippopotamus, and the whole venomous race of serpents; and

a little further still, vast unexplored regions, desolate mountains, unknown tribes, nameless rivers, solitary lakes, an undiscovered world!

There is a very good museum at Cape Town. The collection has been made with care, and contains, among other things, all the insects of the colony preserved in spirits of wine. But what excited my curiosity more than anything else was a pair of immense boots, with the inscription:

"Boots of a French postilion."

The life here is gay and charming. One of its peculiarities is rather startling to strangers; they are expected to pay a crown for what would be worth only a shilling in England. But they soon get accustomed to this—and I already find it perfectly natural that an egg should cost three-pence.

The French soldiers here refresh themselves after their long sea voyage and prepare for the still longer one before them by giving balls and concerts and playing comedies in the open air. The English soldiers listen and look on.

AT SEA.

Captain Lecoq does not care to stay long at any place where there is no money to be made; this he himself frankly confesses. I do not complain, for I shall only the sooner reach China, the sooner return to England, the sooner make my peace with Miss Aurora, if such happiness is ever to be mine.

We left Cape Town thirty-nine days ago, after a stay of forty-eight hours.

The weather is again delightful, and I am again dreadfully bored.

Captain Lecoq now shaves but once a week, and talks more than ever of the little Corporal.

The cook has made no progress in his art.

We captured a flying fish off the coast of Madagascar; this is the only event of importance which has occurred since we left Cape Town.

I bitterly repent of having broken Miss Aurora's cup.

* * * * *

We are in sight of Singapore.

SINGAPORE.

A splendid harbor, a magnificent port!

Sir Stamford Raffles was no fool, but a man of sense and a good Englishman.

When in 1816 he saw that Java was about to escape from the grasp of England, he resolved to obtain possession of some island in the vicinity where the flag of His Britannic Majesty might be planted. Having carefully explored the surrounding seas for a distance of several hundred leagues, he fixed his choice upon the island of Singapore.

This he thought would be the very thing, and he bargained for it with the sultan of Yohore, who being on bad terms with the Dutch was not sorry to have an opportunity of provoking them.

Singapore once in English hands, everything went on well. Forests disappeared and gave place to cultivated fields, a port was established, a city rose as if by enchantment.

This city is now forty years old; it is flourishing, noisy, animated, and daily increasing in size. It has 60,000 inhabitants, of whom 59,400 are Chinese, Arabs, Hindoos, Malays, Jews, Armenians and Japanese, all living quietly and peacefully under the rule of England, represented by a few hundred of her sons.

The island of Singapore would be an enchanting abode if there were not quite so many tigers upon it. During the last three weeks they have carried off no less than fifty Chinese out of a single canton. There is but little danger, however, for those who are careful not to go outside the limits of the city.

I have become acquainted with an old Chinese tailor who is making me a very fine waistcoat to be worn the day I enter the walls of Pekin for the first time. The kind old man, whose name is Chien Hue, insisted upon giving me a letter of introduction to his cousin, a public-writer at Shang-hai. I accepted it with as much gratitude as if it had been a letter of recommendation to the most illustrious mandarin of the Empire.

Chien Hue has rather primitive ideas with regard to the power of the Chinese government.

The other day I happened to be in his shop when a detachment of English soldiers was passing by.

"Poor wretches!" said the tailor with a sigh.

"And why poor wretches?" I asked.

"Because my country will swallow them up as soon as they set foot upon her soil, and not one of them will live to return."

"So you do not believe, Chien Hue, that the English and French will be able to subdue your countrymen?"

"The barbarians overcome the Chinese! no, most certainly I do not—nor do I wish it, though I cannot help pitying the poor red-coats and blue-coats who are about to throw themselves so foolishly into the jaws of the dragon. Why did you declare war against the Son of Heaven?"

"Because the Son of Heaven did not keep the promises he made to us."

"And is the Son of Heaven obliged to keep the promises he makes to barbarians! by the virtuous Con-fu-tzee, that is a singular idea!"

And Chien Hue threw down the waistcoat, on which he was sewing.

ART. V.—DEATH OF THE HON. WM. L. GOGGIN.

From the Bedford, (Virginia), Sentinel.

"With profound regret we announce the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. William L. Goggin. He died at his residence, Peakland, in this county, on the 3rd instant, at four o'clock, P. M., in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He had been in feeble health for the last eighteen months, and was often so prostrated that he was unable to attend to his professional duties; but none of his friends thought that his end was so near. They fondly hoped that he would be spared to them many years. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of paralysis, which terminated his life in a few hours.

Mr. Goggin was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on the 31st

day of May, 1807. He received the advantages of an academical education, and studied law at Winchester, under the distinguished Judge Tucker. Admitted to the bar in 1828, he soon attained a prominent position and extensive practice.

Mr. Goggin's first entrance into public life was in 1836, when he was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia, in conjunction with the late Ro. Campbell, Esq. At the close of his term, he declined a re-election. In 1839, he was selected as the Whig candidate of his district for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. Archibald Stuart, the then incumbent, and was triumphantly elected. He was re-elected, in 1841, after which the district was changed, and the county of Bedford was attached to the Albemarle district.

Mr. Goggin was again called out as their candidate, by the Whigs of the new district. Gov. Gilmer, the Democratic candidate, was elected in this contest, by twenty-one votes. Soon after this, Gov. Gilmer was called by President Tyler to the Portfolio of the War Department, and Mr. Goggin, again nominated by his party, was elected to fill the vacancy in Congress, over Gen. Wm. F. Gordon, of Albemarle. In 1845, Mr. Goggin was elected for a fourth term, this time defeating the Honorable Shelton F. Leake.

He was a candidate again in 1847, but was defeated by Paulus Powell, Esq., of Amherst.

During his last term, he was Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. During the administration of President Fillmore, he was appointed a Visitor at West Point.

The late John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, once said of him, that he regarded him as one of the most valuable men in Congress, because of his sterling worth and prompt and unwearied attention to his duties, never being absent from his post.

Mr. Goggin remained in private life until the election for Governor in 1859, when he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, in opposition to Gov. Letcher, and conducted an extensive and earnest canvass in behalf of his party. In 1861, he was chosen a delegate from Bedford county to the Convention of Vir-

ginia, and in that body, whilst an original Union man, he soon took position amongst the secession members; being satisfied that such was the only safe and proper position for the State. This was his last appearance in connection with public matters. In 1863, he was solicited to run for the position of Governor, but declined.

This ended Mr. Goggin's connection with public affairs. Of late years, his attention had been fixed upon his profession and the pursuit of agriculture, to which many of his best years had been successfully devoted.

As to the character of his public services, none will hesitate to accord to him honesty of purpose, and indomitable energy to promote the best interests of his constituents, and of the whole country.

He was, for many years, one of the champions of the Whig party of Virginia. Possessed of fine, strong natural powers, a good judge of human nature, an excellent and forcible speaker, keenly alive to the humorous, his efforts in the excited canvasses of the past, are held in lively remembrance by thousands of his fellow-citizens. He was, moreover, a man of noble impulses and kindly, chivalrous sentiments, who never suffered the heat of political warfare to swerve him from the conduct and bearing of the true Virginia gentleman.

His private life was most exemplary. A consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he exemplified in his daily walk and bearing, those virtues which mark and adorn the life of the Christian patriot.

Mr. Goggin was a generous, high-toned, chivalrous Virginian and gentleman; his moral character was pure and untarnished, without spot or blemish. Whilst he possessed all these noble traits of character as a public man, it was in the home circle, around the family hearth-stone, that his true character shone with undimmed lustre.

He was a sincere friend, a genial companion, a devoted patriot, and a consistent christian.

Well may the people of that Old Dominion which he served so well in her palmy days, and which he loved so well in her dark misfortunes, mourn his untimely departure. He was one of her best and truest sons."

At the same time that we chronicle the loss of a representative Statesman of the South, we pay a merited tribute to the virtues of

one we had always known as a personal friend. We can therefore add our assurance to the excellent qualities which are assigned him by the obituary notice. We have never known a man more implicitly honest, and truthful. None whose private life was more inaccessible to the venom of political slander. For the rest, he was able, and energetic in the pursuit of any duty undertaken. As a representative of the principles of that section of the Whig party which demanded the responsibility of the government to the constitution, the reform of all official corruptions and the guaranty of those civil and political rights which the constitution provided, he was consistent and conscientious. In the political contest in which the President claimed to be the representative of the people, and the expounder of the constitution as he understood it, Mr. Goggin, with Clay and Webster, maintained the right of the Supreme Court to decide all controverted questions. In the restriction of executive power and discretion, he stood with Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. In like manner he advocated the official reform, permanence in office, and the abstinence from slavery agitation represented by the conservative administration of Taylor and Fillmore. He was the advocate, moreover, of all the compromise measures by which it was endeavored to patch up the falling fabric of the Federal Constitution as framed by its founders. In all this, Mr. Goggin proved himself eminently a Union man on a constitutional basis, and vindicated his devotion by supporting that eminently Union Ticket for Bell and Everett, in 1861. Those who supported that ticket did not regard the election of Lincoln as in itself an overt act justifying revolution. We remember to have heard Mr. Goggin, who had served with Lincoln in Congress, express with his remarkable sagacious and sound judgment of men, opinions so very favorable of Lincoln's kindness of heart and freedom from ambition, as occasioned dissent at that time, but which have been verified by events.

When however, the commotion culminated in an invasion of Virginia, the question assumed a different shape. It became, in fact, revolution. While therefore such Union men as Goggin, and Alexander H. H. Stuart, and Jubal A. Early never recognized the right of secession, they had never renounced the hereditary right of revolutionary resistance. They moreover believed that the State sovereignty was paramount in rights not conceded, and that their

State allegiance was among those reserved rights, and due primarily to their own State. When, therefore, Virginia had decided to withdraw from the Union, these men united at once in the movement of independent State resistance. We may mention several eminent examples of this sentiment. The Honorable W. C. Rives, the disciple of Jefferson, and the biographer of Madison, sustained the Confederacy during the remainder of his life. Gen. Juval A. Early was a Federalist in the same sense that Washington and Marshall had been. His ancestors had never been in the past division of parties, State rights men or Democrats. As a member of the Secession Convention he opposed that measure with characteristic decision, and refused his signature to the ordinance. When, however, the fact of invasion was accomplished, he took the field at the head of a regiment and has continued to be the irreconcilable antagonist of everything radical. Hundreds who were precipitate in declaring for secession have accepted the situation and everything else they could obtain. General Early is disfranchised and has been an exile. The Hon. Robert E. Scott, perhaps the ablest and most logical constitutional lawyer of his day belonged to the same category of Union Statesmen. He also gave his services and his life to the cause in which his native State had embarked. Mr. Goggin gave his most earnest services and dedicated some of those who were dearest to him to the same cause. We may add as illustrative of the fidelity of the Union men of Virginia to her destinies, that the immediate constituency which Mr. Goggin had so long represented had given a majority of some seven or eight hundred votes for the Union candidates, Bell and Everett and then sent 1,800 volunteers into the Confederate service upon the invasion of Virginia. The constituency of Hon. A. H. Stuart did the same. The County of Augusta, long reproached as a "Federal" County, and occasionally complimented as an ally of Abolition, reversed an Union majority of nearly two thousand, and made a rampart, and a record against the invasion that renders her history immortal. It is no digression from the text of this notice to pay a passing tribute to the Union men of Virginia. It will be regarded as sincere since the writer believes the right of a State to secede from the Union to have been justified by both the letter and the commentaries upon

the constitution. The Union men who united in resisting the war of invasion never received a substantial recognition at the hands of the Confederate government. We think justice was done them in a military sense, as was proven by the promotion of Lee, Jackson, Early, Johnson and others. But the Statesmen of the Whig and Union parties were not found, with a single exception, in the Cabinet of the President, nor in the Diplomatic appointments to foreign governments, so far as such were made. We do not deny the propriety of a President surrounding himself with congenial advisers; but we know that leading Union men of the South pointed to the fact that neither Wm. C. Rives nor John M. Bell had been tendered positions in the Cabinet as evidence that the men of such sentiments were not appreciated by the government. Yet notwithstanding the war was in the opinion of some, unwise, of others, precipitate, and in others, unjustifiable, as against the Federal government. In spite of the belief that those who had held Union opinions could expect neither recognition nor reward, in the event of a successful war, those men were true to their State, to their pledges, and to every public trust confided to them. Such evidences of patriotic devotion to duty deserve a commendation wholly irrespective of the political opinions represented by those who display them. To this class of patriots and Statesmen, William L. Goggin belonged, and upon the granite tomb of his native hills should be inscribed the well merited epitaph of "Fidelity to Virginia." W. M. R.

ART. VI.—LUMBERMEN AND THE PENSACOLA LUMBER TRADE.

From New Orleans Republican.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin contained in a late issue, a communication signed X. on the subject of the lumber trade of New Orleans upon which we wish to make a few observations:

X. says "there is no market so unsteady in this city as that of, lumber; that two weeks ago, and even at the present time, there is not a single stick of inch pine plank for sale in the market and the price had gone to \$25 per 1000 feet. It is (he adds) one of the most

astonishing facts that not even the great demand and high price affect the supply of this important product; that pine lumber is sold by the cargo on the New Basin, now, at from \$20 to \$22 per thousand; that many new buildings and enterprizes requiring vast quantities of cypress and pine lumber are now in progress and many others are in contemplation; that the wharves, levees, bridges and other public works will consume this year more than five millions of feet of lumber; that the demand for lumber in this city for its own improvements and for foreign markets, is sufficient to keep every mill on the Jackson Railroad and on all of the little streams within 100 miles of the city always at work.

The facts thus set forth by X. in his communication to the *Bulletin* are well worthy of note, but the want which he points out can be supplied, in a short time, and at a small cost comparatively, if some interest be taken in the business and the advantages to be derived from it, by parties whose means and inclination enable them to stimulate this important traffic and those whose connections lead them to engage in it. We have heretofore drawn the attention of our readers to the lumber trade carried on between this city and Pensacola and to the astonishing increase which had of late marked it. Some statistics were given by us going to show the magnitude of this lumber business in the neighborhood of Pensacola, where inexhaustible supplies are to be obtained. Subsequent inquiries have confirmed the correctness of the figures which we exposed. We think that every encouragement should be given to this trade and that the bonds which connect New Orleans with Pensacola should be strengthened by all the inducements which our business men and men of capital can offer to the timber cutters and lumber men of that locality. The time occupied in making the distance between the two ports is only from eighteen to twenty-six hours, either by the lake or river, and the transportation is easy and cheap.

We have lately observed in the other papers of this city, articles on the same subject, all of them concurring unanimously as to the importance of the lumber business and the advantages to be derived by the city of New Orleans therefrom. These all go to show an increased interest in the port of Pensacola and the trade carried on

there. We are daily receiving further information on the subject, which enables us to answer all inquiries, particularly to solve the difficulties suggested by the *Bulletin's* correspondent, "X." It is known to parties engaged in the trade, that Pensacola lately constructed a railroad, six and a half miles long, connecting the Perdido river with Bayou Chicot, for the single purpose of encouraging and adding to the facilities of the lumbermen in the Perdido region, where there are millions of acres of virgin forest, estimated by competent judges to be capable of yielding four thousand millions of feet of lumber. During the seven months which have elapsed since the road was opened for business, four saw-mills have been established on the eastern margin of the Perdido river, at the terminus of the line, yielding daily from eighty-five to one hundred thousand feet. These, however, are not the only mills in the neighborhood of Pensacola. There are others. There is a mill at Molino, a station on the Railroad, which will connect Pensacola with the Mobile and Montgomery road. This mill is the property of the Pensacola Lumber Company who have invested \$300,000 in the enterprise. There are three mills in Bagdad, belonging to Mr. Simpson. There are the mills of Mr. Wright, besides others which operate regularly. Most of them are at a distance of from six to nine miles from the Bay of Pensacola, to which port they send their lumber by railroad.

The following figures have been furnished to us by well-informed parties, as the daily supply afforded by the mills we have named :

On Perdido river, four mills.....	85,000
Pensacola Lumber Company.....	160,000
Mr. Simpson's three mills.....	150,000
Mr. Wright's mills.....	25,000

420,000

Say four hundred and twenty thousand feet daily. This is exclusive of hewn timber. In support of these figures it would be sufficient to show the large number of vessels now lying in the port of Pensacola, for the purpose of loading with lumber, but there are other and more precise means of confirming their correctness. From the marine intelligence of the *Pensacola Commercial* we obtain the exports of lumber from the 11th of January to the 3d of February

—twenty-three days. They figure up about nine millions of feet, thus :

January 11, 4 vessels.....	1,400,000
“ 19, 3 “	877,000
“ 21, 4 “	4,304,400
“ 31, 3 “	2,012,116
Febr'y 3, 3 “ 2 for N. O.....	569,897
14 “	8,963,413

feet daily, or 830,284 cubic feet. The current price of lumber at Pensacola, as we are informed, is from \$6 to \$12 per thousand feet. The vessels increase their carrying capacity by discharging their ballast which is replaced by timber.

Thus New Orleans could be supplied in less than twelve days, at a small cost, with more than five millions of feet of lumber, which would not be more than enough, to meet the demand there is for it, from our public works and the trade in general. Why should our people pay from \$22 to \$25 for lumber which could be obtained in so short a time from Pensacola at from \$10 to \$17, all expenses included? It seems to us this is a question of public interest and well deserving the attention of business men. We have exaggerated nothing. These are facts obtained from well informed and responsible parties and not speculations.

Pensacola is fully able to supply all the demand from this city as well as that coming from other places at home and abroad. In her port at the present time there are eighteen ships, fourteen barks, two brigs and twenty-three schooners, in all fifty-seven vessels ready to load with lumber, and there are thirteen ships, two barks and six brigs and schooners on their way to Pensacola for the same purpose, making altogether seventy-eight vessels capable of carrying the enormous quantity of forty-six million feet, or four millions of cubic feet. This lumber business then is immense.

The scarcity of lumber and its high price in the New Orleans market need last but a very short time if proper steps be taken to procure a supply from Florida. A dozen vessels could be dispatched to Pensacola capable of bringing hither in less than two weeks six millions of feet. So much for the present. When this is done, we

shall have time to consider the suggestions of the *Bulletin's* correspondent X. The advantages of Pensacola as a lumber region over all other localities are well known to dealers. Her abundant resources, powerful machinery, facilities for rapid and cheap transportation and delivery, her railroads and navigable streams and magnificent port, the distance from New Orleans, only 112 maratime miles, all contribute to give her the advantage over other places. In addition to these, we may name a further advantage in the quality of the yellow pine, juniper and cypress, which is regarded as superior by lumber men.

No doubt the subject will attract the attention of our readers.

ART. VII.—UNIFORMITY IN RAILROAD TIME.

From the Railroad Gazette.

We have found the following in the *American Exchange and Review*, a monthly periodical published in Philadelphia. It so entirely coincides with our views as expressed last week, that one might have been inspired by the other. The article below was first published, but it and the facts related in it were unknown to us until this week :

For many years the marine of all nations have referred their observations to Greenwich time. The advantages of a common standard have become so obvious that already, and for some time past, the same system of reference to and comparison with the Greenwich standard, has been applied to the time-keepers of the English railroads, and is now even being extended into all the affairs of common life throughout Great Britain. Greenwich noon is the noon of London, of Glasgow, and of the important places throughout the kingdom. By oft-repeated observation, and by a system of electrical communication by no means complex, and not particularly liable to derangement, the astronomer Royal, at his observatory, regulates the standard clocks of the railroads, and the time-pieces of the public buildings, banking-houses, etc. The system has been found to work most admirably, and all the inconvenience and disadvantages arising from a want of uniformity of time, are obviated

and overcome. The change was easily effected, and the results it has brought about are hardly less important in the direction of public convenience, than has been the gradual reduction in the number of systems of coinage, or of standards of weight and measure.

We confess that it has always been to us an almost incomprehensible matter that all our times are referable, not to any one actually-existing heavenly body, but to an ideal one. We do not regulate our clocks and watches by observation on the sun, but by calculations, having as their object to determine when this ideal, this *mean* sun as he is called, should be at a certain period. The result is that we get *mean* time, in fact the meanest kind of time, as all must confess who have listened to the frequent altercations and warm disputes among owners of watches, who have glanced through a railway guide, or who have had, with firm reliance on their watches, occasion to keep appointments in cities other than their own. The changes rung on time in this country are endless, confounding and annoying. Not only do we hear and read of Philadelphia time, of Altoona, Pittsburg, Collumbus and Chicago times, on our railroad time-tables, but each village, town and city has its own, till "confusion worse confounded" must be an inevitable result.

The system of controlling, at least our railroad clocks, by electricity, is one that could be introduced without much difficulty, and would be conducive to public comfort and safety, as well as productive of convenience to railroad officials. Professor S. P. Langley, the able astronomer of the Alleghany Observatory, in a recent brochure, as well as in a series of letters in the *Pittsburg Commercial*, handling this subject with great ability, thus describes the most recent and improved apparatus for effecting this desirable change: It is well known that if a wire be wound into a coil it becomes magnetic when a galvanic current passes. If, for instance, we wind a telegraph wire many times round the finger, when this is withdrawn, the hollow coil will be found to attract a piece of iron, which it will tend to draw into the place the finger occupied whenever the distant telegraph battery is in action. If we put our coil into the case of a common clock, whose steel pendulum is vibrating once a second, and cause an electric current to traverse the wire, every second also, it is not hard to see that it will attract the pendulum at

every swing, and as the attraction is supposed to be repeated each second, that the clock rate will not be interfered with. But if our clock were to begin to lose, say at the rate of a minute a day, this must commence by its losing a little out of every second; but in this case the attraction would, if repeated exactly on the second, keep it up to its work, and not allow it to begin to lose. In the same way, if the clock were beginning to gain, the magnetism of the coil would hold it back, and in either case the first tendency to error would be stopped. The wire might run on to a hundred clocks, and all be thus kept in unison. Of course, the way to secure the essential condition of the attraction repeated each second, is to lead the distant extremity of the wire (which may be in another city or State) to the pendulum of a very perfect clock, which shall, by touching it, at each swing, originate the electric impulses that may keep any number of inferior time-keepers to its own exactness.

This plan, which is at once forcible and simple, and which has been shown to be eminently successful wherever used, simply takes the common clocks in every-day use. Without alteration and interference, it renders each clock as reliable as the costliest regulator, while in case of the wires being broken or the current stopped by accident, the clock is left to go as it is going now, it being in case of accident simply deprived of the superior correctness the electrical connection bestows. -

"If" continues the writer above alluded to, "the 'time' can be thus laid on, like gas or water, to every house; if this can be done everywhere with little trouble and less expense, using existing wires without interfering with the business of the telegraph lines, except for a few seconds daily, and making every depot clock from Boston to New Orleans tell the same story, and indicate the same minute, is it not an end to be sought? The centralization of all our leading roads offers increasing facilities for laying by the old system and introducing an improvement which involves no risk and no novelty, for the whole has had the most thorough trial on railroads elsewhere, and has stood the only test worth much in such matters—that of actual experience, and of that of practical men.

"How many accidents are to be spared us, when this essential condition of safety as well as convenience in railway transportation is once put on a proper footing, and how certainly the public may

be expected to appreciate its advantages, when once tried, we need only look abroad to see.

"It is not an unreasonable anticipation that if the time of some central point, between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, were adopted for the roads of the country, and all time-keepers were regulated from one standard, as in the United Kingdom, that the next step which has been taken there would follow here, and that without particular trouble or sudden change; all the time-keepers throughout the country would soon be indicating 'railway time,' which would be that of some point about midway between the Mississippi and eastern terminus of our principal railroad system."

ART. VIII.—THE SUGAR CROP.

The Louisiana sugar crop, which is now coming into market, does not fully realize the expectations entertained concerning it during the summer and fall. What there is of it is chiefly taken for consumption in the Mississippi Valley, leaving the demand of the Pacific Coast to be supplied from the Sandwich Islands and Mauritius, and that of the Atlantic States from Mauritius, Porto Rico and Cuba. The total consumption of the country last year was 517,000 tons of cane sugar, or 23,336 tons more than in the preceding year, of which only 45,000 tons are credited to our own production. The supply was 543,296 tons, of which New York received 292,335, Boston 57,786, Philadelphia 56,704, Baltimore 57,213 and New Orleans 21,630 tons. Of the total supply, 41,942 tons remained over from the previous year. There was an increased consumption last year of 31,566, or about six per cent., of which only three-tenths of one per cent. was foreign. The consumption of molasses for sugar is estimated at 165,000 hogsheds, making 33,000 tons or 1000 tons more than in 1868. The crop of maple sugar is estimated, from very imperfect returns, at 24,000 tons. San Francisco imported 27,000 tons of raw sugar, of which Honolulu contributed a large proportion. The beet sugar establishments of the country produce something, but not enough to form any considerable part of the supply as yet.

As heretofore, the main dependence of the United States for a supply of sugar is Cuba. Notwithstanding the political disturbances which must have interfered to a greater or less extent with the cultivation of cane, fully 85 per cent. of our importations last year were from that island; which shows an increase of from five to seven per cent. over the total for the preceding year. There was also an increase of 6402 tons, or 200 per cent. in the receipts from Brazil, and 5703 in those from Manilla; while other East Indian ports increased their shipments two hundred per cent. and the French West Indies four hundred. What will be the future of this important interest remains to be seen. An able

contemporary the *North American and Gazette* of Philadelphia, says :

"The diminished production of Cuba, and the probabilities that this diminution must be felt for some years, has given new energy to Louisiana planters. Efforts have recently been made to extend culture of the cane at various parts southeastern Texas, and to introduce it into Florida. Labor is being brought into a better condition there, and the facilities of cultivation are also augmented by fresh capital and more knowledge. In California some attempts are made with Chinese labor. The beet industry is also expanding, and likely to become a feature of more importance at an early day, while the maple crop is more and more attended to as part of a regular industry. With all these efforts, estimating them at their maximum, there is still a great deficiency between our production and consumption. More of this will be annually met perhaps from the Sandwich Islands, which bid fair to be to the Pacific slope what Cuba has so long been to the Atlantic and Gulf States—the great source of supply.

"It is unsafe to expect so much from Cuba the current year as the last ; and though that of Brazil is being augmented as much as possible, the deficiency to be met in connection with the growing consumption cannot fail to tell upon prices. This must react upon the energy of the Southwest. There is a field large enough and properly cultivated to supply a proper share of our whole consumption. Its management is more and more falling into the hands of Northern men, who will render land available that has been considered worthless ; who will lease and drain the rich swamp lands, on which cane can be grown with small labor on soil that is inexhaustible. And it is still questionable whether any increase of production in our own limits can keep pace with the increasing demand. If not, we have to compete with Europe for the East and West India supplies, and the harvests of the Sandwich Islands and Brazil."

On these sources we must depend to supply the deficiency in our own production. The annexation of the Sandwich Islands is regarded by the people of the Pacific Coast as a necessity, in view of their capacity for the growth of sugar, and it is claimed by those whose opinions are the results of personal observation and experience that, if properly cultivated and judiciously managed they could be made to supply the present and prospective demands of the Pacific slope for consumption. The best argument in favor of Cuban annexation is based on the same grounds, namely, its value as a sugar producer for the Atlantic States. This topic is one of great importance, and cannot fail to command a considerable share of public attention. It is believed that whatever deficiency may exist in the Cuban crop, will be made up by the increased imports from other sources during the present year ; but it is evident that the increase of production is not in a ratio proportionate to the increase of the demand for consumption, and it is of the utmost importance that every effort to extend the cultivation of sugar on American soil receive the most hearty and generous encouragement.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

ART. IX.—MANUFACTURING AT THE SOUTH.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Messrs. Loring and Atkinson in the recent pamphlet on the cotton culture and the South considered with reference to emigration, give the following :

The advantages of manufacturing at the South and near the cotton fields are :

1. Plenty of cheap water power in every Southern State.
2. A mild climate, avoiding the expense of fires for heating purposes, except for a small portion of the year, as well as the freedom from danger, from frost, and consequent ability to build lighter earthworks for canals, ect.
3. Low wages and plenty of operatives, men and women, who would not think of working as laborers in the fields, will gladly become "hands" in a mill.
4. Saving in transportation and commission on both goods and raw material, buying the latter at the point of production, while a market for goods is to be had at the same place. Even if the yarns are exported, freights are lower for yarns than a corresponding amount of cotton lint, and also the bagging and rope are saved as well as freight on the same.

Col. J. B. Farmer gave the following figures, showing the advantages of Southern over Northern manufacture, taken from the books of the Saluda Cotton Mills.

Report in the *Columbia Daily Phoenix* of an Agricultural Convention, held in that city on April 28, 1869 :

It must be recollected that we have employed in the manufacture of No. 20 yarn only 4,000 spindles [Jenks' ring travelers]. Of course, a greater number of spindles, or the production of yarns of a lower number, would ensure a less cost per pound :

Labor—Superintendent, 37 ; carding, 56 ; spinning, 76 ; reeling, 75, -	\$2 44
Repair—Labor and material (machinery nearly new) - - - - -	22
Packing, bundling, etc., labor and materials - - - - -	58
General Expenses—Watch, 13 ; hauling, 32 ; findings, 20 ; oil, 15 ; salaries 64 ; miscellaneous, 56, - - - - -	2 00

Total per pound - - - - -	\$5 24
Add—Loss by waste (450 lbs. cotton, costing \$90, making but 400 lbs. of yarn) - - - - -	250
Ten per cent for wear and tear of machinery, charged to production, per pound - - - - -	1 26

Total cost of manufacturing cotton, worth 20c. per pound - - - \$9 00

Freights to New York or Philadelphia, 65c., insurance, 15c.	80
Cost cotton per pound	20 00
Total cost per pound of Southern yarn (No. 20,) delivered in New York	\$29 80

The very lowest estimate I have seen of the cost of manufacturing at the North, places cost of labor, repair, packing, and general expenses at per pound	\$10 24
Loss by waste (cotton at 20c. Columbia would be 22½c. in New York : therefore, 450 lbs. cotton would cost \$101.25, and would make 400 lbs. yarn)	2 81
Ten per cent for wear and tear machinery	1 26
Total cost of manufacturing in the North	\$14 31
Add cost of cotton	23 50
Cost of No. 20 yarns, manufactured at the North	36 81
Showing a difference in favor of the South, of per pound	7 01
Both using the same quality of cotton.	
Deduct commissions, cartage, etc.	2 01

And we have a net profit to the Southern manufacturer, provided he sells at the cost of Northern production \$5 00

As further evidence of the profits of Southern cotton manufacturing, we give below an account of six months' work of the Augusta Factory, one of the most successful of the South, from the report of the President, Wm. E. Jackson, presented at the same annual meeting, held June 30, 1863, in the city of Augusta, Georgia :—

In presenting my twentieth semi-annual report, it is with pleasure I can state the condition of the Company is very favorable.

The gross earnings for the past six months have been	\$135,510 65
Interest received	3,921 65
	\$139,432 30

From which is deducted Expense account	\$8,731 64
Repairs account,	3,475 11
Taxes paid,	19,691 41
	31,898 16

Leaving as net profits \$107,534 14

From which two dividends of 5 per cent. each, amounting to \$60,000 have been paid, enabling us to carry to the credit and loss account \$47,534.14, making the amount now to the credit of that account \$224,798.22.

Mr. Jackson goes on to speak of the result of the ten years work of the mill as follows :—

It may not be uninteresting to some of our present stockholders to state what has been accomplished in the past ten years. It will be remembered by those who were among the original purchasers, that the property was purchased of the

city for \$140,000 on ten years' credit, with interest at seven per cent. payable semi-annually, and one tenth of the principal annually, the purchasers paying in as commercial capital \$60,000. This amount, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of the property, was almost entirely expended in the first two years, in repairs rendered necessary by the then condition of the property.

We have, since the purchase, paid for the entire property without calling on the stockholders for another dollar; added largely to the property by purchase and building, bought about \$100,000 worth of new machinery, increased the capital to \$600,000, by the addition of a portion of the surplus; paid dividends regularly, and have now a property worth the par value (\$600,000) in gold.

ART. X.—ALABAMA AND HER RESOURCES.

BY JOHN C. KEFFER.

From the pamphlet of Mr. John C. Keffer, the Commissioner of Industrial Resources of Alabama, we take the subjoined facts:

The area of Alabama is about 51,000 square miles, divided into five natural regions, as follows:

	SQUARE MILES.
1. The timber region, containing	11,000
2. The cotton region	11,500
3. The agricultural and manufacturing region	8,700
4. The mineral region	15,200
5. The stock and agricultural region	4,322

The timber region is principally in the southern part of the State and along the gulf. The long-leaved yellow pine, a valuable timber for building purposes, is the chief variety. The yellow pine yields largely of tar, pitch, and turpentine, which are in constant and increasing demand. Along the streams are found oak, ash, hickory, poplar, cypress, magnolia, and red cedar. The health of that portion of the State is stated to be excellent. The soil is a sandy loam on a clay subsoil, and is adapted to fruit of all varieties. The cotton region lies immediately north of the timber country. Mr. Keffer declares that this section of the State being a strip about one hundred miles wide on the west, and sixty on the east, is known as the most healthy and the richest agricultural country in the Southern States. The soil is remarkably fertile, strong, and deep. Improved plantations, convenient to railroad or river transportation, can be purchased in this cotton belt of the State for from five to fifteen dollars per acre. North of the cotton belt is what may be termed the agricultural and mining regions. The soil is sandy and poor. It abounds, however, in streams upon which are innumerable water powers, which may be made a source of vast wealth when brought into use for manufacturing purposes. The northeastern portion of the State is the mineral region. Gold and copper in paying quantities have been found in

some portions of this region. White marble of great beauty is abundant and easily worked. Iron and coal in large quantities are found. There are three main coal beds in this region, the Black Warrior, the Cahaba, and the Tennessee. Their total area is over 4,000 square miles. The beds are from two to fifteen feet in thickness, bituminous in character, and suitable for gas, coke, steam or iron purposes. In connection with these beds of coal are beds of iron ore, limestone, and sandstone. Sulphur bearing rocks are found in large deposits. This region is well wooded and fertile. Fruit of all kinds, particularly apples and peaches, can be raised without difficulty in all parts of the State. The climate is mild and salubrious during the winter months, and temperate during the summer. In addition to the unusual river facilities for transportation, railroads are being built, which will secure to the entire State all the means of communication necessary. Four trunk lines will cross the State from east to west, and three from north to south. The State gives the railroads practical encouragement in extending their lines by indorsing the bonds of the companies. The educational facilities of the State give promise of a public school system equal to the best system of the Northern States. The constitution of the State makes it the duty of the State Board of Education to establish in every township of the State one or more free schools. In addition to the revenue from the school fund, which revenue amounts to \$240,000 per annum, the poll-tax is exclusively devoted to school purposes, and one-fifth of the total revenue of the State goes for the same interest. The public schools and the State university are free to all children without regard to race, color, or creed. Under the influence of liberal politics and free schools, Alabama is destined to make rapid strides in wealth and importance. To enterprising Northern men it opens a new field of operations, and assures the immigrant who seeks a home within her borders a hearty welcome, a certain success. Freed from the debasing evils of slavery, with its accompanying evils of caste, of absence of free schools, Alabama is a regenerated State, ready and anxious to work out the noble destiny nature designed should be hers.

ART. XI.—THE PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR—RECENT DISCOVERIES.

In 1838, the short-sighted policy of the King of Naples granted a monopoly of Sicilian sulphur to a French mercantile house, the consequence being that the price of sulphur tripled in England, and the manufacturers of sulphuric acid were compelled to look to other sources for their supplies. In one year not less than fifteen patents were granted for processes which had for their object the production of sulphuric acid from pyrites—a compound of sulphur with iron and some other metals. At the present time nine-tenths of all the sulphuric acid in market is manufactured from this mineral, and this state of things continues, although the monopoly has been long since withdrawn. There can be little doubt that Sicily, where the supply is inexhaustible, would sell ten times the

city for \$140,000 on ten years' credit, with interest at seven per cent. payable semi-annually, and one tenth of the principal annually, the purchasers paying in as commercial capital \$60,000. This amount, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of the property, was almost entirely expended in the first two years, in repairs rendered necessary by the then condition of the property.

We have, since the purchase, paid for the entire property without calling on the stockholders for another dollar; added largely to the property by purchase and building, bought about \$100,000 worth of new machinery, increased the capital to \$600,000, by the addition of a portion of the surplus; paid dividends regularly, and have now a property worth the par value (\$600,000) in gold.

ART. X.—ALABAMA AND HER RESOURCES.

BY JOHN C. KEFFER.

From the pamphlet of Mr. John C. Keffer, the Commissioner of Industrial Resources of Alabama, we take the subjoined facts:

The area of Alabama is about 51,000 square miles, divided into five natural regions, as follows:

	SQUARE MILES.
1. The timber region, containing	11,000
2. The cotton region	11,500
3. The agricultural and manufacturing region	8,700
4. The mineral region	15,200
5. The stock and agricultural region	4,320

The timber region is principally in the southern part of the State and along the gulf. The long-leaved yellow pine, a valuable timber for building purposes, is the chief variety. The yellow pine yields largely of tar, pitch, and turpentine, which are in constant and increasing demand. Along the streams are found oak, ash, hickory, poplar, cypress, magnolia, and red cedar. The health of that portion of the State is stated to be excellent. The soil is a sandy loam on a clay subsoil, and is adapted to fruit of all varieties. The cotton region lies immediately north of the timber country. Mr. Keffer declares that this section of the State being a strip about one hundred miles wide on the west, and sixty on the east, is known as the most healthy and the richest agricultural country in the Southern States. The soil is remarkably fertile, strong, and deep. Improved plantations, convenient to railroad or river transportation, can be purchased in this cotton belt of the State for from five to fifteen dollars per acre. North of the cotton belt is what may be termed the agricultural and mining regions. The soil is sandy and poor. It abounds, however, in streams upon which are innumerable water powers, which may be made a source of vast wealth when brought into use for manufacturing purposes. The northeastern portion of the State is the mineral region. Gold and copper in paying quantities have been found in

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amount she now does if that mistake had never been made; and it is a wholesome lesson to governments and legislatures not to thwart industries based upon chemical science—a science which has taught us to produce the most gorgeous colors from coal-tar, and whose votaries cannot be prevented from producing any given compound so long as the elementary substance needed may be had in any shape whatever.

Since that time sulphur has been produced artificially in the purification of coal-gas, which contains the well-known sulphide of hydrogen—a gas easily recognized by its horrible odor. A few sulphuric acid factories in England employ sulphur thus obtained; but the amount which might be procured is very large, as is obvious if we take into account the fact that coal contains at least one per cent. of sulphur, and that in London, for instance, where the amount of coal used yearly for gas-making is 15,000,000 tons, containing 15,000 tons sulphur, equal to 30,000 tons, or over 60,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid.

Mond, of Utrecht, in Holland, has invented a process for saving the sulphur wasted from the sulphuric acid during the manufacture of soda from common salt, and for returning all this sulphur to the sulphuric acid manufactory, in which process is in successful operation in many places in Europe.

In the meantime new deposits of sulphur have been found. Several have been discovered in California, where, in one establishment some ten tons are now refined daily. The most recent report is from the Suez Canal, where on the shores of the Red Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, two inexhaustible deposits have been found. One at Djemsah, is located in a perfectly rainless desert on the African coast very near the sea, and consists of a hill six hundred feet high, composed entirely of sulphur. In order to obtain the sulphur it is blasted like the rock in a common stone quarry. Two hundred Arab laborers are occupied, under the supervision of French engineers, and produce some ten tons of sulphur a day. A railroad is in course of construction for the purpose of transporting the sulphur rapidly and in large quantities to the furnaces in which it is refined, and thence to the coast to be shipped. The Viceroy of Egypt buys from the French company all the sulphur at eighteen dollars per ton. The other locality is Ranga, five hundred miles from Suez, and also near the coast on the African continent. In this case, also, the sulphur appears in the form of rock much purer than the former, of a bright lemon-yellow color, but covered under the earth, so that it must be obtained by tunnelling. This sulphur mine has not yet been worked to any extent. [The new discoveries in Louisiana are omitted. Ed. Rev.]

These instances furnish marked illustrations of the many providential provisions which exist in nature. When the progress of civilization creates new increased wants, the material is ever at hand to supply them.

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ART. XII.--OUR COFFEE TRADE.

The imports of coffee at this port since the commencement of the commercial year are 99,931 bags, against 54,524 for the same period last year, an increase of 45,524 bags, or 84 per cent. These imports have all been sold readily—very often before arrival—so that the stock in first hands is now only 4000 bags, though the dealers hold some 20,000 bags, or more. The imports for the whole of the last commercial year were 110,581 bags, so that if the per cent. of increase be continued throughout the year, the total will be 203,000 bags, against 282,783 in 1861. This gratifying increase is due more to the enlarged consumption of the South than to the Western demand. The negroes, a part of our population that used very little of this beverage prior to the war, have now become habitual drinkers of it, wherever their means will permit. The entire Valley of the Mississippi should obtain its supplies of coffee through this port. We can sell as cheaply, if not cheaper than New York or Baltimore, and up-river freights are always very moderate. Our imports are only one-eighth of the whole for the United States, and they should be fully one-third. A line of steamers to Rio de Janeiro is all that is needed to bring them to that proportion. We are indebted to Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co., for the Rio circular of Messrs. Boje & Co., of the 25th of January and the New York circular of Messrs. Mooring & Co., of the 21st of February. From the former we extract the following: Total clearances for the month to the United States 110,450 bags, of which for New Orleans, bark Restless, 5000 bags; bark New Light, 7000; Topeka, 5331; total, 17,331. Cleared and ready for sea: Brig Burgem Sternberg, 5000 bags. Loading: Brig Idog, 4500 bags. Grand total, 26,831 bags.

In our report of 8th of July, 1863, we judged the present 1863--1870 years' crop at 2,000,000 bags, and we are still of the opinion that these figures must be considered as correct. Of this quantity about 1,200,000 bags have been shipped, so that about 800,000 remain for shipment.

By the difficulty in judging the crop and especially as regards the misjudgment of the last year's crop we can only repeat that our figures are put down in accordance with the carefullest sought information from the most reliable sources.

The decrease in the receipts proves well enough that the stocks in the interior cannot be large, the more so, as already large quantities of the so-called *cafes des aguas* have come to the market, which formerly always was considered a sign that we were on the eve of the crop.

Many people are of the opinion that the stocks in the interior do not exceed 400,000 to 500,000 bags, while the highest calculations do not go beyond 900,000 bags.

As to the 1870--1871 years' crop, which already has been reported to Europe

as amounting to three and a half millions of bags, we can only say, that the flowering of the coffee trees was so brilliant that a large crop might have been expected, this hope has, however, to a great extent, been blighted, as the flowering in many districts, set in too early, through which the seed has been injured.

It is too early yet to give an opinion of the coming crop, but according to several reports the crop may be believed to reach two and a half million bags.

Since the departure of the steamer Oneida, on the 24th ult., we have had a regular demand for coffee for the United States, by which dealers were enabled to raise prices for good and fine qualities about 100 reis.

The market is bare of fine qualities, which makes the dealers ask exorbitant prices for those grades, and as supplies have been very small, say 3700 bags per day, and will probably continue moderate for some time, it is the general opinion that our prices will still go higher.

The market closes firm with an upward tendency. Stock to-day, 65,000 bags.

It is more and more confirmed that the stocks still existing of the 1869-1870 Rio crop are about moderate, but it seems on the other side, a mistake has been made in judging the 1869-70 Santos crop, having estimated the same too small. According to the last reports the Santos crop is likely to consist of about 500,000 bags of which, including about 25,000 bags exported to Rio Janeiro, about 220,000 bags have been shipped in 1869, leaving about 280,000 bags to be shipped up to June 1870.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS TO THE UNITED STATES.

	1867	1868	1869
October.....	124,046	100,762	90,277
November.....	85,792	105,355	123,672
December.....	150,882	110,042	123,858
	360,720	316,160	342,807
Average.....	120,200	316,162	341,867

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE TO THE UNITED STATES.

	1867	1868	1869
From 1st Jan. to 20th June.....	512,725	467,478	581,533
From 1st July to 31st December.....	728,166	658,056	672,389
Total.....	1,240,891	1,125,534	1,253,922

Rio—Vessels sailed from 1st to 23d January, 65 967 bags.

Santos—Vessels sailed from 1st to 14th January, 15,762 bags.

ART. XIII.—SOUTHERN OUTLETS TO THE SEA.

What lungs are to the breathing body, seaports are to the commercial nations; and we are pleased, indeed, to observe that, in the wonderful rehabilitation of the South now going on, her leading practical minds are alive to the necessity of creating such serviceable outlets.

Lieutenant Maury, among others, in an admirable letter to a friend discussing

the subject of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad, has set forth excellent arguments which have attracted the attention of European capitalists very generally. In it he demonstrates the enormous advantages to be attained by a hearty co-operation of the inhabitants of the sea board counties of Virginia and Maryland in building up a maritime city with such peculiar natural advantages as Norfolk possesses. Only 150 years ago Greenock in Scotland, had no port, but the canny Scots fraternally agreed to stand a tax of 1s. 4d. on every sack of malt consumed in their breweries, so as to aid the construction of the new seaport. They succeeded in the undertaking, and have given the modern world of commerce one of the most superb works of the kind now in existence. They then chartered English ships to open trade with this country, and the enterprise so rapidly prospered that in less than fifteen years Greenock rose to the very first rank in commercial importance, especially in colonial productions.

A port near Alloway, on the Frith, was then purchased and set in motion by the same intelligent means. It is about 12 miles from Greenock by land, and has peculiar advantages. But, above all, it enabled them to relade vessels with the sugar and tobacco brought from the West Indies, and ship them direct to Holland, Germany, and the Baltic ports without having to send them all the way around the Scottish and English coast, as a glance at the map will instruct our reader.

The impulse thus imparted gave rise to and encouraged manufactures and, among other products, linen began to make its appearance as an important item. Paisley which had, previously, been but a poor village, built factories, and became a wealthy centre of vast trade and high refinement. The relative situation and connection of Virginia at large, as a State, and of Petersburg and Norfolk, is compared with that of Western Scotland and Greenock. Glasgow and Paisley. The same spirit of co-operation and temporary self-sacrifice would build up the former, as it has done the latter, to commanding influence. The plant of the timid and indolent that can do nothing now is suicidal, for now is the appointed hour. If the region chiefly interested in making Norfolk a great port, and in connecting other seaboard as well as inland towns with it, would, at this time, make a special effort and bear a burthen a little while longer, the recuperation of strength that the immense trade thus opened to them would bring would come to them on so imposing a scale, and so quickly, too, as soon to obliterate the last pecuniary grievance entailed upon them by our civil conflict.

New York, as we have said on former occasions, is thoroughly imbued with too large a metropolitan spirit to regard any supposed rivalry on this Continent with other feelings than those of the most serene satisfaction. The prosperity of our country, and of all parts of that country, is our own prosperity; and we have never yet seen the upspringing growth of other sections bringing us aught but increase trade and influence. In the broad and, we think, enlightened views taken by this community, there is not one speck of the provincial taint. The day that behold our entire Atlantic and Pacific seaboard studded with grand

commercial cities, will find New York a richer queen of trade, by far, than she is now. When Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and Anconna were in their prime, Venice attained the acme of her glory; and, at this very day, we find the picture reproduced in modern colors. The Italian ports on the Medeterranean, now greater in number by the addition of Spezzia, Naples, Palermo and Messina, are again rising, and Venice is rising with them.

It is for us, then, with all our hearts to wish God speed! to the effort made by sagacious sons of the South to build up her ports, and line her coast with ocean steamers; and we sincerely trust that this auspicious opening year of the new decade may see the good work vigorously begun.—*Mechanical Account.*

ART. XIV.—HOW STONEWALL JACKSON DIED.

We copy from the *Old Dominion* for March.

RICHMOND, VA., March 7, 1870.

I have just received your letter asking me to give you some information in regard to the last wound of General Jackson, that you may correct the statement published in some Northern magazines by Gen. De Peyster and Col. Clifford Thomson. The former, you say, claims that Gen. Jackson was shot by the first Massachusetts infantry, and the latter that he was killed by a canister shot from Pleasanton's artillery.

You will find an accurate account of the General's last wound and death in Dabney's "Life of Jackson," or in the account I wrote and published several years ago.

The facts are briefly these:

Gen. Jackson made the attack May 2d, with his army in three lines of battle, Rhodes' division occupied the front line, Colston's division the second line, and Hill, with a part of his division in line and a part in column, the third line. During the attack and rapid pursuit of the enemy, Rhodes and Colston's division became commingled and moved in one confused mass. Rhodes, finding how disordered the troops were, asked Jackson to send Hill forward to take the advance, and permit the first and second lines to be reformed. While this was being done Jackson accompanied by some officers and couriers, rode forward to reconnoiter. He advanced as far as the Federal pickets, and then turned to come back to his own line, when his party, mistaken for Federal cavalry, were fired into by the Confederate line of battle. The fire was probably from troops who had just been placed in position, and who did not know that Jackson and his party were in front of them. I think this was the General's impression in speaking of it afterwards. Several of his party were killed and wounded by this fire, but the General escaped, and turning to his left entered the forest and continued to approach his own line. When within thirty or forty yards of it

second volley was fired, which wounded him in three places. One of the wounds was in the right hand, the other two in his left arm. The ball causing the first wound lodged under the skin upon the back of his hand. It was a round ball, such as was used for the smooth-bore Springfield muskets. The wounds in his left arm were believed to have been made by the same kind of bullets. The Confederate troops who fired the volleys at the General and his escort were armed with smooth-bore muskets.

I will add that General Jackson did not die from these wounds. His death was the result of pneumonia, and occurred eight days after the wounds were received.

Yours, very respectfully,

HUNTER MCGUIRE,

Late Chief Surgeon Jackson's Command.

ART. XV.—THE DOCTOR DISOBEYED.

BY BROOMSTRAW.

We were sitting around the stove aboard the old Juniata. She has long since exploded to her rest. The catfish may explore her once sumptuous staterooms, and the eels inhabit her furnaces and boilers. Some one read aloud the extract from a Northern paper which follows :

"Within the recollection of probably, more than nine-tenths of the merchants of the present day, physicians of all classes from the lowest to the highest degree of culture, *believed* with all the faith that man is capable of possessing, that in all cases of typhoid, billious, or other fevers, that the patient should be positively prohibited from drinking pure cold water. Under such treatment generation after generation suffered indescribable agony, and thousands of those who will read these lines, have pleaded, but without avail, for the life-sustaining fluid, fresh and pure as it comes bubbling out of the Earth.

That life was spared to such sufferers was, in aggravated cases of this kind, little less than a miracle, and the only excuse or reason of the most learned of the disciples of Esculapius for such treatment, was simply that he was thus instructed, and thus, did those of the profession who preceded him, and so strong were the prejudices of the people, that it took years to discover that pure water, so plentiful on every hand, was, when used in moderate quantities, the very best of remedies."

Several persons who being then in good health, spoke up in confirmation of this theory, and expressed a hearty contempt of doctors. Some blustered about Homœopathic treatment, others swore they

rather preferred to be ill without any medical treatment whatever; while one or two dropsical and pulmonary passengers going South, for health, maintained that medical science was indispensable to recovery, and one went so far as to produce his own certificate to the Patent Life Regenerator, as an evidence of the value of science, to suffering humanity.

"Gentlemen," said the Captain, "you may be more or less right on both sides, but a case happened which shows that nature is a great help to physic."

"Let us hear about it," said one.

"Where did it happen," asked another.

"Why," said the Captain, "it happened in old Virginia,"

"What do you know about old Virginia? I thought you were a Hoosier?"

"I left that God-blessed old country when I was a boy. The fact was my father had to come West, for what with keeping open house and making but sorry crops, the boys told the old people, 'you have taken care of us a long time and we will try to spell you for a while.' So we went West to look for a better country, and we found it, also something to eat and give away, and we took the family out there, but there never was a better country than old Virginia in the old time. So I will tell you something about it."

"Mr. Cates," said he to the Clerk of the boat, "have the bills ready for Helena, we land there sometime to-night. Send the Mate to me, I must caution him about letting them get in any more wet cottonwood on us, and, Mr. Cates, [This was spoken aside.] there is a poor fellow on the deck with a lot of motherless children, make the cook send him a pot of coffee, he needn't say where it comes from or he will have every deck passenger sending up his tin. The man has got along with him a frame of an old horse, let the children sweep up any waste hay or grain they can find. The whole family look like they have had the ague, horse included—that's all, Mr. Cates,—Well gentlemen what will you order? this is too cold a night to quit the stove."

The little party of passengers, "took sugar in theirn," principally, and the Captain resumed his story.

"We lived in old King and Queen county. Everybody had horses

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and hounds, and everybody dined at everybody else's houses, and they made peach brandy and played cards, and went each others security on delivery bonds, and went out as each other's seconds in a fight if it became necessary. I do not remember to have ever heard anything about politics, but I suppose they all voted the same ticket, in the neighborhood of the Piping Tree.

Of course the women took on a little about this good fellowship, but the men were all good husbands, and treated women and children with such kindness it was impossible to quarrel with them about anything. In fact, I knew one fellow that had gone to a dinner and was persuaded to stay to a ball, here he danced all night and when he went home in the morning, he walked into the house, took off his coat and presented his gig whip to his wife, requesting her to give him what she thought he deserved and say no more about it. Well, my father, and I suppose his father, before him, had been of this set, and now having introduced him I will tell you what happened to him."

Here some one proposed a little more oil for the machinery of conversation, then the Captain resumed.

"There came a stranger to the Piping Tree neighborhood. Perhaps he was a kinsman of one of the neighbors; perhaps he wanted to buy land or negroes; but he was well recommended and got into the set, at once. He shot birds, rode races, played cards, told jokes, and laughed at the jokes of other people. He introduced a Maryland mixture of Jamaica rum and pine apple, which took so well that the neighbors chartered a schooner, loaded her with corn, which was not very plenty at that time, and sent her to the nearest West India island for rum and pine apples. But after some weeks this popular stranger took sick. It was an old fashioned bilious fever from the swamps of the Chickahominy, and you all know, gentlemen, that it has continued to be a very *deadly* stream to a Northern constitution to this day.

It was an obstinate fever, it did not tarry but went on, as if it had been sent to finish him as soon as possible and pass on and finish somebody else. After some time it became necessary to relieve the family where he lay, by sending relays of watchers to set up with

the sick man and give him his physic, and fan him. Every man in the settlement took his turn, and all the women sent the best of everything that was cooked, for him to eat. But God bless you, they had to stop that. Why, in those days the doctors thought that the only way to cure a patient was to find out what he wanted worst, and deny him that. There seemed to be a misunderstanding between nature and the doctors. They were not disposed to allow her any share in the treatment of the case. The practice was to bleed and give calomel. Water was considered fatal. The instructions were to pour in the calomel and to keep out all liquids. So this patient had been dosed with calomel every four or five hours, until his mouth looked as dry and white as the bottom of an empty flour barrel. Such was his condition when it came my father's turn to set up with him. The patient recognized no one and looked as if his soul had gone away to sweep up and make ready somewhere else for the last move out of this wicked world. The doctor gave his parting injunctions. Says he: "Mr. Jones, you are a trustworthy man. See that my orders are obeyed to the letter—to the letter—calomel every four hours, and not one drop of water. Nothing can save him, but it is proper that the treatment should be scientifically consistent. He will die at twelve, p. m., to-night. If he pass that hour he will live until four to-morrow morning; nothing can prolong his life a moment beyond. Good night."

The patient was wholly unmoved by this sentence of death without reprieve. He had ceased to recognize any one or to take any further interest in himself or anything else in the world. The doctor departed to go the grand rounds of mortality and court martial any unfortunate nurse who might have been detected in reaching the tip of the finger to cool the parched tongue of any patient of his. My father took his seat by the bed. He sympathised deeply with the sick stranger. His family were hourly expected. Would they reach here before his decease? Would he know them? Poor fellow! how different this was from the sports they had engaged in together. Would he, (my father), ever be in such a fix—he supposed so—but rather hoped not. Then he gave the patient a teaspoon full of calomel flour, and turned down the light, and composed

himself to await midnight. The poor patient was still—horribly still; his eyes were glazed and he had not the strength to gulp and swallow the calomel dust. Was he dead? No! there was the pulmonary engines still at work. There was the pulse, after careful feeling, way down in the wrist; it came, went, fluttered, but never stopped. It would run until twelve, p. m., possibly until four, a. m., then time was up and the calomel was out. The doctor wouldn't waste physic. Smart man that doctor. But who could watch the life of a good fellow ebbing out of him without feeling sad?

My father thought of death, then by easy change of the helm he began to think of debt, by security-ship on an old *gardeen's* bond which had just been prosecuted to judgment, by an heir from the Western country, and his three best hands were then advertised on a forfeited delivery bond. They were at that hour placarded on the Court house door. What was to be done? He couldn't save his crop without them. They were the best niggers in the world. He had raised them. The darkies were distracted, and my mother was miserable to see the poor creatures. She had always warned my father against going security. It was a fatality that had run in her family like appoplexy, knocking down uncles, cousins, and brothers-in-law, without number. "Going security!" My father jumped up, a solution of these troubles had occurred to him. He would get the materials and make himself a good pitcher of punch. It should be made of the best Jamaica rum, and compounded as the poor fellow stretched upon what was apparently his last bed, had directed. He could not drink the health of a dead man, but he would drink to his happy resurrection.

My father managed to get the materials together and returned in time to give the patient the last spoonful of calomel, which might as well have stayed in the vial for all the good it done or the notice he took of it. That punch with the ice and lemons! It was put up like a picture, here a touch of rum and there a tinge of sugar, and a gentle tincture of lemon, and another lump of ice, crowded in. It was a punch well made, and made honestly. It was not a deceptions compound of citric acid and maple sugar. My father sipped it. After the first drink, he began to see how his negroes

might be redeemed, 'till he could collect another security debt then due him some twenty years, from a man who had moved to Kentucky. At the second drink he was satisfied that his factors, to whom he had been indebted the greater part of his life, knowing him to be an honest man, would advance the money which he needed. At the third drink his eye fell on the poor stranger just creeping over the crest of vitality, to rush with accelerated speed, down the grade whose union depot is the tomb.

"Poor fellow! poor fellow!" murmured my father, "I forgot him while thinking of myself, that was mean in me. How he must suffer for something to drink, and I am not to give him water for that would kill him. But this, tapping the pitcher affectionately, is not water, not by a good deal—now he would have said, a damned sight, but on account of the presence of Death, you may say—no it is not water. How he would like it. It's just his own make, I may say. Well he has got to die at twelve or at four, and he may as well go off gay, poor fellow. He'll never tell the doctor on me, so here goes." My father tipped a spoonful into the mouth of the patient. It went down somewhere of course, but beyond that he made no sign of notice; another, and there seemed a feeble motion of the lips; another, no notice; another, the tongue until then dry as a shoe-sole, moved; another—"by Jove" said my father, starting up in his excitement, "he walled his eyes at me!" The continuance of this grateful stimulus soon demonstrated that the patient derived intense refreshment from it. My father seeing his friend revive, renewed his interest. He alternated with the dead man, who turned up his eyes, and licked out his tongue, at every approach of the elixir of life.

Gentlemen, that reminds me also. What'll you all take? The Captain resumed.

"My father did not of course neglect himself, and at ten minutes before two o'clock, between the two, the gallon and a half of punch had disappeared, and both nurse and patient were fast asleep. Soon after the rising orb of day had awakened the roosters, my father was awakened by a touch on the shoulder.

"At what time did he die," asked the doctor.

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"I don't exactly"—began my father, confused with the punch and the sleep together.

"Why," said the doctor looking back from the bedside of the patient, "he's asleep, and perspiring. That last prescription worked like a charm. My father drew a long breath. He did not know but that if the man affronted the doctor by living over the time, that he himself might be indicted for murder. The doctor went on, "you gave him the calomel regularly?"

"Yes sir."

"And did not let him get to any water?"

My father hesitated, but answered with some precipitation, "no sir." He said afterwards that it was as near a lie as he liked to come, but that in fact the punch had been made of rum and ice together. Besides, the man was not yet safe, and the doctor might have had my father arrested for malpractice. The doctor measured out some more calomel in little paper cartridges, put up to kill the fever, and giving strict charge to my father not to let the patient drink anything, left.

My father looked in the pitcher, there were some scraps of lemon, nothing else. The patient slept. There was a few beads of sweat on his forehead. His poor teeth looked dry. He snored a little. My father being in his stocking feet, could not forbear to perform one or two steps in dancing with delight, that he had been spared the sin of manslaughter. The patient faintly opened his eyes. It was some moments before he realized which world he was in. As his weak eyes travelled around, they glanced on my father, and then they rested on the jug. They said very plainly, you have saved my life between you. They asked is it all gone? My father drained the few drops left. They were gratefully acknowledged in the eye language. The patient got better and better. He slept more and more, and took less and less calomel. That is he never took any more. His wife came and took charge of him and they went back to Maryland together. The doctor boasted everywhere of the success of his treatment. Perhaps it cost many lives. From considerations of humanity therefore, my father published the facts. It was in this way. King and Queen shot partridges against

Middlesex 322 to 325. Thirteen woodcock were ruled foul for King and Queen, and that royal county lost a barbecue dinner and brandy on the result. Late in the afterpiece of the dinner, when the young men had gone to the dance and the old ones were finishing the Maryland punch, one doctor fell into a dispute with another doctor about the treatment of fever. Of course the dispute was inaudible, amongst all those hunters, then deep in disputation whether woodcocks were equal to partridges. One doctor began to pound with a bottle just as he might have done with his own pestle in his own shop. This was done to make the hunters stop talking and listen to him. "Captain Jones," shouted the doctor, making a conch shell of his hand to make my father hear him at the other end of the table. "Aye, aye sir!" shouted my father, as if he had been hailed in the main top. Doctor Carbunkle denies the curative effects of calomel. Will you be good enough to tell this company what you know about it?

"In the case of the Maryland man that invented this punch?"

"Yes."

The sense of truth was always strong in my father. He had always felt compromised by having left the doctor in doubt, about that case. He was determined to vindicate the truth of history.

"You sat up with that patient of mine—you found him speechless and insensible—you administered to him calomel in consecutive doses—he recovered."

To all these palpable leading questions my father answered promptly in the affirmative. You attribute his recovery entirely to the exhibition of calomel and to rigidly following my prescription by denying the patient any liquid whatever.

"Not by," answered my father, shutting one of his eyes, as if the doctor was a woodcock on the wing, that he was going to bring down—"not by a d—d sight." Neither you nor the calomel had anything to do with it. Here is the doctor that did it, slapping himself on the breast. And here is the physic that cured him. So he drank off a large glass of the Maryland man's punch. Then the hunters made silence and my father told the whole story, just as I have told you, only better, because he acted it all over. They took the doctor and made him take more of the physic and they all got tighter and tighter, and the two doctors were laid out cross and pile

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on the table, and empty bottles and tallow candles was set at their heads, and pill boxes that was found in their pockets, put on both their eyes. We boys saw that much next morning when the candles was all burned out. It was a star old bust certain. Every man's wife made him stay at home for a month, but they all got leave again, one after another, and got together again, but were all reasonable on account of their wives.

"And the Maryland man?"

"Well," said the Captain, "the sale was coming on fast. No one had any money to lend. The commission merchants had politely replied that their line of advances had been extended as far as convenient, and reminded Mr. Jones that there was a balance to his debit. My mother had cried a good deal, and the darkies had taken to the woods, to escape being sold. It was two days before the sale. "Sarah," said my father one day, "look in my coat pocket, there's a letter for you. I've had it ever since court, but forgot it."

"Mr. Jones you are so careless!" So my mother went and got the cloth coat that she made my father put on when he went to church or to the court house, and got out the letter. "Who in the world can it be from?" said she. It was postmarked Baltimore, and dated some two weeks back. It read to this effect:

Madam. The kindness of yourself and husband can never be forgotten by me and my family. I am convinced that I owe my life to his judicious disregard of the prescription of a very obstinate physician. During my convalescence I learned enough to know that he has suffered from his kindness to others and that his property is about to be sold to pay another man's debts. I have even pryed into his business so far as to have obtained from the sheriff of your county a statement of the debt and costs. Please therefore to take the enclosed check on the Bank of Maryland. It is certified and made payable to *your* order, so you must write your name across the back and the sheriff will take it as so much money. When Captain Jones gets rich and has the money to spare he can repay it, because I don't mean to insult you or him by a present. So wishing yourself and family all the prosperity that true hearted people deserve, I leave my wife to speak for herself, and subscribe myself your friend. Then there was a postscript from the wife, in which she returned her thanks for the kindness to a stranger. She

told my mother that she owed her husband's life to my father. That they were well off, and hoped the gratitude of herself and her husband would not offend herself or family.

Years afterward, by little and little, we paid off that debt, but they never would take any interest on it.

The boat had been blowing for a landing, and was rounding to, the Captain jumped up and ran forward to order the gang-plank out. As he talked with the Clerk and Mate about the passengers and freights, and d—d the awkward hands, those of us who had accompanied him could perceive by the tone of his strong voice, that memories of his parents and of his native land had revived emotions, which he thought to conceal in the discharge of the boisterous duties of his station.

ART. XVI.—VISIT TO A CHINESE SILK FACTORY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus describes a Chinese silk factory :

"I directed my guide to take me into the silk-weaving streets. We soon entered them. I at once dismounted, to make a careful observation of their *modus operandi* for the production of this renowned fabric of Oriental looms. All around me was silk silk, nothing but silk. In small, dark houses, little better than hovels, were seen people, chiefly women, dyeing this delicate textile. Outside, in little filthy yards and pig-styes, over the ground where the family swine were wallowing, were placed bamboo poles, whereon were hanging skeins of colored silk just from the dye, and glowing with the most vivid hues, as they hung for drying in the sunshine over the loathsome pools below. I visited several of the weaving shops. They were quite similar in their fixtures and arrangements. I spent some time in examining one of the largest. It was, perhaps, 100 feet long, and about 16 feet wide. The walls were of coarse clay blocks, sundried, unpierced by a single aperture for air or light save at the front, which was entirely open the whole breadth of the building. The floor was simply of trodden clay, uneven and untidy. An aisle ran down the centre just wide enough for one person to pass; on either side of this were ranged the nearest looms, and standing as

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"Two or three persons were employed on the work of each loom. The looms are plain, common looking affairs, almost precisely of the same kind, as to appearance and mode of manipulation, as were those upon which our grandmothers in Ohio used to weave the linsey woolsey for the wear of Western boys, when even the preacher was almost a stranger to breodeloth. Squatting myself down by these friendly looking acquaintances of my boyhood, I leisurely watched the delicate and diligent manipulations of the weaver and his assistants, as their shuttles flew to and fro in the mazy mystery of figures and flowers that came gradually out, larger and plainer, upon the growing surface of the gorgeous fabric which those skillful workmen were there creating under my eye. So complex were the movements of the men on these simple looking machines, and so marvelously beautiful were the products resulting therefrom, that I gazed with unbounded amazement upon this work of silk weaving as it progressed before me.

The weather being warm, and the shop crowded, the workmen were almost naked. My visit interested them manifestly, yet not a loom ceased its clicking, clacking noise, not a man left his employment to gaze; but I detected them giving furtive glances and exchanging mutual smiles among themselves at the curious stranger who had thus unceremoniously squatted himself down in their midst, by one of these humble looking looms, on a common dirt floor, within homely clad walls, where, nevertheless, are produced those beautiful fabrics which for ages and throughout the world have been the pride of wealth, the envy of beauty, and the admiration and desire of royalty. Far down, and nearly to the extreme limit of this long room, was a plain board counter, extending quite across the room. Beyond it stood the proprietor of the factory, a smooth-faced, richly clad Chinaman. Directly over him the building was unroofed, thereby affording a spacious skylight; except this, window there was none. Through this skylight, and down upon the counter below, the sunshine fell upon the finished work of this dingy, dirty, squallid-looking workshop. The proprietor was busy measuring off and packing up the products of his looms. And as the sunlight streamed full upon the gorgeous colors of those magnificent silks, satins, and brocades, which the proprietor was tossing about in

billowy radiance, it seemed to my eyes, as I stood far up in the feeble light of the centre of the room, as though he were tossing and toying with rainbows. From places so humble, and surroundings so squallid as this, come those royal fabrics which are to decorate palaces, and to adorn the persons of princes and monarchs of the earth.

ART. XVII.—BAYOU ST. JOHN.

From the N. O. Picayune.

This little water course, in the vicinity of New Orleans, is of such historical importance in the annals of Louisiana that it deserves to have a separate chapter in our local chronicle. When first discovered by the companions of Bienville, in 1700, it rather presented the picture of an open bay than of a navigable river or water course, which its name indicates. When the French explorers of the Mississippi had fixed upon Dauphin Island and Biloxi for the permanent settlements of the colony, the Bayou St. John at once became the most frequented water route from the Gulf stations with the settlements on the margin of the River Mississippi, then called St. Louis. By this route came all the travelers who had descended from the Illinois station, where Fort Chester had already been built by the French Canadians, and where the flourishing villages of Kaskaskia and Coahica were furnishing the French settlers with victuals and provisions, so much needed in the beginning of every colonial establishment. Here, upon this water course, where now the fine public gardens of Mr. Mertz, the wealthy brewer of the Old Basin, are to be seen, the first colonial farms were erected, under the very green oaks still seen in their venerable, majestic appearance. Here, also, naval yards were established, for the building of suitable vessels for the navigation of the lakes and Gulf coast; so that in the year 1733 this locality was the most busy scene for this, their projected expedition, by the way of Mobile and Tombigbee against the Chickasaw Nation, then in open hostility with the French settlers upon the Mississippi and Alabama rivers. From this point started all the

various garrisons that had been collected from the French military posts at Natchitoches, Natchez and Balize; also, the companies of young volunteers and foreigners of the city, the unmarried planters and inhabitants, as well as the regulars of the forts of the capitol, whilst the heavily loaded vessels, with provisions and military stores went by the river into the Gulf and around to Mobile. The Indians, as well as the Canadian boatmen, would navigate the lakes and Gulf shores in light-built pirogues and barges, in which it would have been imprudent to venture out in the boisterous Gulf stream; but along the smooth inland waters, and behind the Gulf island, these constructions where exactly fitted for the swiftest and safest navigation. All the naval expeditions in later times, during the brilliant administration of Gov. Galvez, who taking the Florida possession from the English in 1780, Mobile, Pensacola, etc., were made from the naval depots on the shores of Bayou St. John. The favorable position of this communication with the Gulf settlements and as a convenient water route, was so fully appreciated by the American Government, that they readily increased the importance of this naval depot, and made it the principal station for the Pontchartrain Lake navigation. Nay, St. John harbor was in 1812 erected into a regular navy yard, and several light draft Government vessels constructed there for the defence of the city in the then war with Great Britain.

The small fort at the light-house pickets, now become a private residence, was then fully armed and provided with ample war materials; and the command transferred to the late Peter K. Wagner, then a lieutenant of artillery, the father of the present deputy clerk in the Fourth District Court.

Later, after the war of 1812-15, we have known this watercourse the only communication with the overlake and Gulfshore establishments, and the resort of the most fashionable and agreeable summer retreats. For, until the Gas Work water had communicated its deadly poisons to this little stream, the shores were perfectly free from the present noisome odor, fishes were seen sporting in its waters, and bath-houses were built along its banks. Our readers are no doubt well aware, that if this local infection could be removed, this rural locality would again be the principal resort for all our Sunday

excursions and amusements; being so near our city, where the crowded population require occasional free air exercises; and this need being easily attained by the present low fared city cars, now going to the Fair Grounds, the Bayou Bridge, and all the surrounding stations. It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have seen the many new improvements made in that vicinity; and should this projected draining canal, freeing the Bayou St. John from the city outpouring slop waters, deliver the residents from the present infection, we may then fully expect a return to its former splendid career, that is to say, the principal resort of our Sunday popular assemblies, as in olden time; when music, dancing and jollity resounded from almost every abode in that vicinity, from the stately residence to the lowly thatched dwelling. Let then our public men take this needed improvement resolutely in hand; the working people, the industrious Sunday frequenters of rural localities will thank them for once, to have minded their pleasures and need.

ART. XVIII.—WHAT IMMIGRATION WILL DO.

What immigration has done is fully illustrated by the rapid growth of the great North-West. Every State has doubled its population several times within a short time, and turned a wilderness into a thriving settled country. The case of Illinois is only one out of many. In 1830 this State contained only 157,455 inhabitants. In 1860 it increased to 1,711,753, and at the present time its population is set down at 2,500,000. The real and personal property of its citizens in 1850 valued at \$150,000,000, is now estimated at \$1,200,000,000. The great secret of this success is immigration, and an extension system of railroads. Since 1850 thirty-two hundred miles of railroad have been constructed at a total cost of \$150,000,000. The population of forty-nine counties on the line of the Illinois Central is 1,127,087.

A correspondent from Chicago in speaking of the settling of the grant of 2,500,000 acres, says:—"We have disposed (up to August 1st) of 2,120,000 acres for \$24,115,327. Our cash receipts per

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annum for the last three or four years have been about \$3,000,000. The Operative Department, for passengers and freights, receive about \$7,000,000 a year. Our purchasers of land number about 27,000, of this number about one-third foreigners, principally German." He adds, "without the grant Illinois would have been a wilderness. Our road, as the map shows, is 700 miles long. Building the road and settling all parts of it we have made the whole blossom as the rose.

To accomplish this result, the leading railroad men, acting in connection with the other interests, made exertions to get immigrants. They organized agencies and advertised extensively. For the first ten years the Illinois Central Railroad alone spent \$30,000 in advertising. There is no reason why every Southern State should not develop its industrial resources in the same way. From an official report of passengers arrived in the United States during the year ending, June 30, 1869, which has just been compiled at the Bureau of Statistics, we gather the following abstract :

The total number of passengers arrived was 389,651, of whom 240,477 were males, and 149,174 females. Of these, 53,342 were cabin passengers, and 336,309 steerage. Of passengers not immigrants there were : Citizens of the United States, 26,776; foreigners, not intending to remain, 10,306. The actual immigrants numbered 352,569, of whom 214,748 were males, and 137,821 females ; 79,803 were under 15 years of age, 232,198 were between 15 and 40, and 40,568 of 40 and upwards.

These immigrants arrived at the following custom districts :—At New York, 253,754 ; Huron, 35,586 ; Boston, 23,294 ; San Francisco, 13,490 ; Baltimore, 11,202 ; Portland, Me., 4,626 ; New Orleans, 3,424 ; Detroit, 3,396 ; Philadelphia, 1,061 ; Oregon, 978 ; Texas, 709 ; Key West, 476 ; Charleston, 331 ; Cuyahoga, 216 ; Chicago, 206 ; Gloucester, 190 ; all others, 251.

The nationalities of these immigrants were as follows : Germany, 132,537 ; Great Britain, 60,286 ; Ireland, 64,938 ; Sweden, 24,224 ; British North American possessions, 20,918 ; Norway, 16,068 ; China, 12,874 ; France, 3,879 ; Switzerland, 3,650 ; Denmark, 36,490 ; West Indies, 2,234 ; Belgium, 1922 ; Italy, 1,488 ; Holland, 1,134 ;

Spain, 1,123 ; Azores, 420 ; Russia, 343 ; Mexico, 320 ; Poland, 184 ; all others, 376.

The occupations reported by immigrants were as follows :— Laborers, 88,649 ; farmers, 28,096 ; mechanics, not reporting special trades, 16,553 ; servants, 10,265 ; merchants, 8809 ; miners, 6005 ; clerks, 1643 ; masons, 1388 ; mariners, 1219 ; tailors, 1124 ; shoemakers, 1106 ; bakers, 870 ; weavers, 771 ; butchers, 645 ; physicians, 397 ; artists, 375 ; painters, 369 ; clergymen, 298 ; engineers 285 ; seamstresses, 282 ; brewers, 247 ; fishermen, 211 ; teachers, 181 ; jewelers, 171 ; all others, of specified occupations, 1436 ; occupations not stated, 725 ; without occupations, 180,449, all women and children.

The statement is also accompanied by a statement of passengers departed from the United States during the year, which shows the whole number to be 73,345 ; of whom 52,272 were males, 21,573 females ; 65,394 were adults, 8449 children ; 70,895 departed by steamships, 2950 by sailing vessels ; 36,692 were cabin, 37,153 steerage passengers. Of the total number 55,959 left New York, 7,983 San Francisco, 3268 Genesee, 2417 Boston, 1714 Puget Sound 1215 Portland, Me., 1285 Oregon, 979 New Orleans, 689 Baltimore, 313 Alaska, all others 113.

By a well directed effort on the part of the South, this tide of immigration could be turned toward this section. All that is needed is business enterprise and a well directed use of means to accomplish the objects.

ART. XIX.—CANAL OF SUEZ.

The "Blue Cross," an English steamer belonging to Messrs. Thomas and W. Smith, of London, and commanded by Captain James B. Kennedy, Lieut. R. N. R., arrived in Calcutta on the 2d of February, 1870, being the first steamer direct from London to Calcutta through the Canal of Suez :

We clip from our files of the Calcutta Englishman the following letter in which Captain Kennedy relates his voyage :

To the editor of the Englishman.—Sir:—Having arrived in Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, in the steamship Blue Cross, belonging to Messrs. Thomas and W. Smith (owners of the Marlborough, Hotspur, St. Lawrence, etc.) I send a few remarks on the passage to you. The Blue Cross arrived at Port Said on the 31st of December, and took in there upwards of 300 tons of coal. The harbor is a complete dock, large enough to contain upwards of 300 sail of ships, if they properly berthed. There is every facility for coaling, and plenty of fresh water can be procured from floating tanks. We left Port Said drawing 17 feet 6 inches water, and proceeded cautiously through the canal. We started at 4 p. m., and anchored at the first watering place for the night. We were eighteen hours under steam going through, but passed three nights in the canal. The greater portion is straight, but there are some curves that require caution in turning. Our speed was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots in the straight parts, and dead slow round the curves. The pilots wished to go faster, but I preferred an excess of caution for the first time. There is a regular flood and ebb tide, with a rise and fall of about twenty inches to the rise and fall by chalking a post driven into the sand, and measuring it when the ship was at anchor. As soon as I became certain that there was an ebb and flood tide, I refused to proceed before the ebb, but brought the ship up at noon at Kantara, and laid there till 7 a. m. next day. We then proceeded to Ismailia, anchored and changed pilots; then again proceeded till sunset, when we anchored at Grand Lake in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. We again proceeded at 7 a. m. on the 5th, and anchored at Suez at noon. There are neither dangers nor difficulties in the canal that cannot be overcome by common prudence and judgment. I had the leads carefully hove all through; there are a few places where we had 18 feet two or three casts of that depth near Serapeum, but nearly all the way we had from 24 feet to 30 feet, and in the lakes $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. I have every confidence in making the passage from Suez to Port Said on my return trip in fourteen hours' steaming, anchoring for one night in Lake Timsah, off Ismailia, where we changed pilots. The Blue Cross experienced heavy westerly and southwesterly gales in the channel and across the bay. She did not clear Ushant till the 16th, December. The loss of three days (hove to) in the Channel, and also

of two in the canal (loading &c.) has lengthened her present passage. I feel certain that on her future voyage, the passage between London and Calcutta, either way, will be made by her under forty-five days, all stoppages for coaling, canal, &c., included. I obtained one piece of information from the canal pilot that may be of value, viz: that the reason the current set to the North in the canal was because the Red Sea was a little higher than the Mediterranean. Like Captain Cuttle, I made a note on that! James B. Kennedy, Lieutenant R. N. R., Commanding steamship Blue Cross. P. S.—I found the specific gravity of the water as under, viz:—Port Said, 1,028; Kantara, 1,041½; Lake Timsah, 1,041; Grand Lake, 1,041; Strapeum, 1,041; Gulf of Suez, 1,031; off Jeddah, 1,027. J. B. K.

ART. XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIVALRY AND MANUFACTURES.—The Southern Home, Gen. D. H. Hill's new paper, in commenting upon President Grant's declaration to a Virginia delegation; "That you want manufactures more than chivalry," reviews the past history of the South and compares it with that of the North, and considers carefully the proposition whether the "chivalry of the South has dwarfed her intellect, impaired her manhood or diminished her resources," under the three separate heads.

Under the second head, in defending the manhood of the South, the Southern Home says: "That in the first great repulsion, the army of the United States was commanded by a Southern born man. In the war of 1812, Andrew Jackson, of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, gained the most laurels and inflicted the heaviest blows upon the enemy. In the war of 1846, both wings of the American army were commanded by Virginians—Scott on one line and Taylor on the other. In the war of 1861, no great disaster befell the arms of the South at any time during the four years struggle, without the blow coming mainly, or in part from one of her own recreant sons. The first reverse was inflicted at Mill Creek, by Thomas, of Virginia. The first confidence inspired in the demoralized army of Bull Run,

was owing to the generalship of Ord, of Maryland, at Dranesville. When two-thirds of the Federal army had been scattered at Chickamauga, Thomas, of Virginia, stood like a rock on the ocean against which the waves lash and fume and fret in vain. Had it not been for the stubborn resistance of this one man, and he a Virginian, Chickamauga would have been a complete Federal route and the Southern Confederacy an established fact at this hour. Blair, Canby, Crittenden, Alexander, and Nelson were born in Kentucky. Northern writers tell us that the last named saved Grant from annihilation at Shiloh. Thomas, Newton and Cooke, are Virginians. Ord and Sykes are Marylanders. The most successful of all the naval heroes was David G. Farragut, of Tennessee. This is the expressed sentiment of the Northern Government itself. Doupont, of slave holding Delaware, and Goldsborough, of Maryland, made the first lodgments on the Atlantic coast.

"There is not an intelligent man in either section of this country, who does not know that if it had a contest between the men of the South and the men of the North, the latter would have been destroyed."

THE PORT OF ANTWERP.—The fine old Belgian seaport of Antwerp, although it no longer maintains the proud pre-eminence that distinguished it in the 15th and 16th centuries, when it had a population of 200,000 souls, and 2,500 vessels, of all nationalities, lay in the harbor, at one time, still hold its own, very fairly. The magnificent docks which have been constructed over the basins first prepared by the Great Napoleon, continue to accommodate a steady trade, which the arrivals and departure of thousands of emigrants, on their way to America, contribute to enliven.

The hide market, which has long retained one of its chief centres there, also give Antwerp commercial importance, while its exportation of Belgian manufactures, and importation of colonial produce, impart continual activity.

By our latest advices, we learn that, for the week ending March 19th, Antwerp had 29 arrivals of vessels, from distant voyages, docked and discharged. Two were from New York, with dye-woods,

palm-oil, resins, potash, spirits of turpentine, tobacco, and dyestuffs; there was another from New York, and one from Philadelphia, with refined petroleum; six from Buenos Ayres and Uruguay, with leather, wool, sheepskin, and tallow; three from Callao, with guano; one from Santos, with coffees; six from the Danube and the Black Sea, with grain; one from Morocco, with fruit, wax, and wool; two from Leghorn, with marble; two from Messina, with green fruit; and some from Italy and Spain, with ores.

There were, also, several departures, during the week, for Havana, St. Thomas, Galatz, Trieste, and Syracuse.

The demand for cereals was brisk, owing to favorable intelligence from the European markets, and the slack supply of the local trade. This fact will impart renewed vivacity to the intercourse of the Belgian port with the United States, and give us a more special concern in the progress of a commercial centre which historical renown has made no more conspicuous than its admirable advantages as a great outlet of Continental industry to the sea. Belgium has become one immense workshop, and the mouth of the Scheldt is one of the chief exits for the overflow of a crowded and continually augmenting population, pushed forth to carry the skill and sinew of the older countries to our new Empire beyond the ocean.

Thus, the old maritime cities find their youth renewed, by a singular reversal of conditions. Once they grew rich by the accretion of population, and now, they revive by its outward wandering.

IMMIGRATION.—The following is taken from the annual report of the New York Commissioners of Immigration:

During the year 1869 the total number of alien passengers arriving in New York was 258,989—an excess of 45,303 over that of 1868, and 75,399 more than the average of former years. Among the different nationalities embraced in the emigrants of last year Germany is represented by 99,605, Ireland by 66,204, and England by 41,000 persons; and it is shown that while the German emigration has slightly fallen off, the immigration from England has increased over 33 per cent., and that from Ireland nearly 50 per cent.

The medical statistics indicate a steady improvement in the health and condition of arriving emigrants, the number of inmates in the

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Ward's Island hospital being less than that of 1868, notwithstanding the increase of last year's emigration. This is attributable to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels in bringing over emigrants, there being 443 arrivals of emigrant steamers last year, against 22 steamers in 1856. There were 186 births and 343 deaths on board emigrant vessels during the year. Of the latter 101 were adults, and 242 were children.

The principal points of destination taken by the incoming passengers were as follows: California, 3806; Illinois, 38,213; Iowa, 8216; Massachusetts, 8384; Michigan, 7218; New Jersey, 8101; New York, 85,810; Ohio, 12,186; Pennsylvania, 32,135; Wisconsin, 17,003. During the year 2327 Mormons arrived, 6744 telegraphic dispatches were received and sent by emigrants, 9999 letters were written for them, and \$50,549 were sent to Commissioners in anticipation of the arrival of emigrants. Employment was procured for 34,955 emigrants—nearly 4000 more than the previous year—of whom 5594 were mechanics, 17,250 agricultural and unskilled laborers, 738 skilled female laborers, and 11,673 house servants. These figures show a slight falling off from those of 1868 in the two latter branches.

GEN. LEE ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—General R. E. Lee writes as follows to the President of the Virginia Immigration Society:

"The question of supplying labor to the South is one of vital importance, in which all classes are concerned, and particularly the agriculturist, inasmuch as regular and constant work is more necessary to his prosperity than in most of the other industrial pursuits, I believe that this can only be secured by the introduction of a respectable class of laborers from Europe; for although temporary benefit might be derived from importation of the Chinese and Japanese, it would result, I fear, in eventual injury to the country and her institutions. We do not only want reliable laborers, but good citizens, whose interests and feelings would be in unison with our own.

"State immigration societies, composed of men prompted by the patriotic motive of benefiting the country, would accomplish this better than by any other mode. By introducing worthy immigrants, providing for their comfort and security on arrival, and assisting them, when necessary to their new homes, a sufficient supply of

honest, steady, willing men would soon be secured.

"I believe experience has proved that the practice of employing entire families produces more contentment and permanency among them, and where a number are collected into a community on neighboring farms, they are better satisfied and give greater satisfaction."

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The official statement shows the receipts of internal revenue for the year ending December, from all sources, were as follows :

New York—\$36,500,000, including nearly \$5,000,000 from spirits and over \$7,500,000 from tobacco.

Pennsylvania—\$17,000,000; spirits, \$4,800,000, tobacco, \$2,258,000.

New Jersey—Aggregate, \$3,670,000, spirits, \$303,000; tobacco, \$490,000.

Massachusetts—\$10,300,000; spirits, \$1,343,000; tobacco, \$562,000.

Kentucky—\$9,000,000; spirits, \$6,500,000; tobacco, \$1,257,000.

Illinois—\$15,500,000; spirits \$9,000,000; tobacco, \$1,765,000.

Indiana—\$4,000,000; spirits, \$2,593,200; tobacco, \$288,000.

Maryland—\$5,000,000; spirits, \$1,657,000; tobacco, \$1,397,000.

Ohio—\$18,000,000; spirits, \$10,681,000; tobacco, \$2,317,000.

Wisconsin—\$10,000,000; spirits, \$719,000; tobacco, \$452,000.

California—\$4,500,000; spirits, \$997,000; tobacco, \$903,000.

Missouri—\$5,700,000; spirits, \$1,860,000; tobacco, \$1,741,000.

Louisiana—\$2,296,000; spirits, \$443,000; tobacco, \$728,000.

Virginia—\$4,333,000; spirits, \$651,000; tobacco, \$3,203,000.

Returns from all other States and Territories are given showing an aggregate of \$157,193,000 from all internal revenue sources.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.—Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Committee on Coinage, recently introduced a bill which was referred to that committee, carrying out the monetary plan recommended by the International Coinage Conference at Paris in 1867, by which the gold coin of the United States would be assimilated with that of France and seven or eight other of the Continental nations of Europe. It requires a reduction of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the weight of the United States coin, but provides that whenever ten-

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dered in payment of existing debts, public or private, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shall be added as the equivalent of the reduction in weight. Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Coinage Committee, has already introduced a bill which is now pending in that committee, reducing the United States gold coin only one-third of one per cent. fixing the gold dollar at one gramme and two-thirds, so that six dollars would contain ten even grammes, but leaving the United States coinage with an excess of weight of nearly three and one-third per cent. over that of France, and nearly two and four-tenths per cent. over that of Great Britain. In March last the two plans were elaborately discussed before the committee, when Samuel B. Ruggles, United States delegate to the coinage Conference, supported the plan of monetary assimilation. Representatives Kelly and C. B. Elliot urged the larger weight as being more in accordance with the metrical system. The committee still have the matter under careful consideration.

ART. XXI.—AGRICULTURAL.

DEGENERACY OF THE SUGAR CANE.

By J. C. Delavigne.

It is a very general complaint among planters that the sugar cane has degenerated. The writer does not think it is entirely true. But if it was so it would not be surprising if it be considered how it is generally managed for reproduction. In most cases the planter does not, as he should, select the best and ripest cane for seed, but selects such cane as will yield the least sugar, depending materially upon tops, or that portion of the cane which is unripe, and rejected in cropping. It sometimes answers a good purpose when properly managed and the cane cut with a view of the use of the tops. It is then with the planter a matter of present consideration and of dollars and cents. But a wary and provident planter does not resort to such stock. There are many objections to the use of tops. Being the unripe portion of the cane it may be a possible cause of degeneracy. We said that a particular management was necessary

in the use of tops, because in cases of drouth, poor soil, or poor cultivation, they will die out in the months of May and June in a severe drouth, although they may have been growing well previously; and the reason is that the mother cane cannot sustain the new plant which itself has not yet formed roots enough; whereas, if sound seed cane is used it will be found the following year in the ground yet fresh and good.

Of course the variety of no plant can be changed when it is reproduced from cuttings; and for the same reason it ought to be reproduced in its primitive purity if cultivated under proper conditions. The writer has produced the finest and largest cane from poor spindling old rattoons not more than half an inch in diameter, by good cultivation in a rich soil.

We would not wish to be understood as opposing the introduction of new varieties; on the contrary we would recommend it by all manner. If, as it is alleged, the sugar cane can be produced from seed, it ought to be possible to obtain endless varieties, and the horticulturist who should succeed in it might find it a very profitable undertaking. The qualities to be desired are, besides saccharin matter, such varieties as would grow early and withstand cold.

We have in the ribbon cane several very distinct varieties, which are distinguished by their colour, size and juice. The purple cane is said to be the driest, the green and white striped, the largest and most juicy, the white and red striped, a medium between the two first. In the selection of seed, where the planter uses all he can make available, it is with him a matter of calculation. It may sometimes be better to plant poor seed than none at all. When the time comes to plant it may be found unexpectedly that the seed is spoiled in the matt, then recourse is had to all sorts of shifts, and such must always be the case. It is always a matter that requires nice management.

The planters are not agreed upon the propriety of planting in the early Fall season, say from 15th October, forward. For want of good observations and strict experiment no uniformity of opinion can be expected on the subject. There are two strong arguments in

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its favor, which are the security against the spoiling of the seed cane, and a precocity of growth. The few weeks gained in the Spring are so many weeks gained for maturity in the Fall.

The advantage of employing good sound seed cane is exemplified in the fact that if the stubble cane be shaved down to the mother cane, sprouts will again spring from the original cane.

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

By J. C. Delavigne.

Lime has been used from time immemorial, and in nearly all countries as a fertilizer.

For some persons acquainted with its use, it will appear stale repetition to speak of it; but this may meet the eye of some who are not acquainted with it, and who will be pleased to know the benefits it may confer; and the ways of employing it are so various, as well as the circumstances in which this proper, that some useful suggestion may be met with.

Lime is one of the cheapest fertilizers, and may be within the means, or accessible when other more costly fertilizers are not.

The soils on which it is more particularly proper are those containing carbonaceous matter, humus, vegetable mould, or undecomposed vegetable matter. Lime accelerates greatly the decomposition and rotting of vegetable matter, and thereby transforms it into a condition to become food for plants. It acts also as a chemical agent, making new combinations in the soil, rendering soluble certain ingredients which would otherwise remain inert. Its offices are so various, and its action so mysterious and covert that no chemist could flatter himself with discovering all its effects in an ordinary soil.

In our present state of knowledge concerning it we must rest satisfied with the record of its effects, as derived from experience and actual experiment. Still, there are some general rules which may guide in its application.

We may safely adopt it as a general rule that all swampy soils containing much undecomposed vegetable matter, are acid; and that this; one of the reasons at least, why vegetable detritus is not

rotted and converted into mould : wet clayey soils, such as the low-lands of Louisiana may be classed in the same category. Professor Hillgard, in his valuable work, "Report of the Geological Survey of Mississippi of 1860," has reported some observations on the black muck of the Sea and Lake marsh. He has found that this substance which is almost wholly humus and vegetable mould, is acid and unproductive except it be exposed for a long time to the action of the rain and the atmosphere. The effect of lime on such substances is unmistakeable, whether from the marsh, or clayey and wet soils, and the advantage of its use evident.

Lime has always been considered as a stimulant to the growth of plants, and the word stimulant has perhaps been used for the want of a better, to express its action. Is it used in the same sense as understood when applied to animal life ; or shall it be understood as a solvent of substances assimilated by plants ? If the latter, then it would have a tendency to exhaust the soil faster ; an effect which is generally attributed to it. But the question might be raised, if the term was a correct one. Because, it would perhaps after all amount to this : that supposing the use of time for two or three years consecutively would cause the abstraction of all the fertility from the soil, whereas, without it the land might have been cultivated for double the time before being impoverished to the same degree : and supposing the land to have given the same amount of products in either case : it were better to obtain this amount in a shorter than a longer period, and with less labor. The same is the case with concentrated commercial fertilizers or bone dust ; if used in a soluble state, the whole of their benefit is derived from the first application ; and if in a less soluble state, they last several years, but produce less effect.

Both the lime and the fertilizers may in one sense be considered as exhausters of the soil, if they are used continuously without giving to the earth carbon in the form of humus and vegetable mould. The most advantageous way of doing this, is the cultivation of plants with thick foliage or long roots, as peas and clover, as a rotation, and buried in the soil.

The intelligent planter will soon discover by observation, or he

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may find these observations already made by others, that there are certain plants that require lime, and agriculturists call them lime plants, such as clover, beans, peas, tobacco &c., and among fruit trees, pear, apple, plum &c.,

because the peculiar action of lime is favorable to their growth and productiveness.

Lime as an alkali may in some cases supply the place of other alkalis that might be wanting in the soil. Alkalis form the base with which certain acids are combined for the mysterious purposes of vegetation, and although the acid will select its proper base out of several presented to it, it will yet substitute another when it has no choice for selection. So that the absence of potash or magnesia might be replaced by lime, which is the cheapest and of easiest application,

If lime acts as a stimulant, and as such hastens the maturity of plants' the advantage to be derived from it is obvious. A difference of two or three weeks in the maturity of a crop of sugar cane may make a difference of twenty-five to fifty per cent. in the yield; in a crop of late corn, if a drought occurs at the end of the season, the crop may be materially diminished, where with an advance of two weeks it might have been much better. There are reports this year from certain parts of Georgia, where fertilizers have been extensively used for cotton, to the effect that the maturity had been advanced two weeks and thereby the crop had been saved from the depredation of the worms.

Some agriculturists say that there is not much if any difference in the action of lime, whether put on the field as quick lime, or after being air slacked. As opinions are divided we feel at liberty to adopt either side, and we should think it best to use the quick lime. In that condition it would at least be more efficacious in the destruction of certain noxious insects. The quantity to be used to the acre is a matter in which every farmer must decide according to his judgment, and must vary in different localities, soils, and circumstances. The lowest quantity to produce a notable effect should, perhaps, be 3 or 4 bushels per acre, and in some cases much more might be used to advantage, for instance, on clayey soils, which it

would have a tendency to make more mellow and light ; or on a field in which the tops of sugar cane are plowed in, and which generally get sour.

Thaer says : Lime has a powerful affinity for acids, and for most of them its affinity is greater than that of the alkalies properly so called. It attracts carbonic acid more powerfully than potassa, soda or amonia do, and can even deprive these of the carbonic acid which they may possess ; it is therefore employed as the best means of converting the alkaline carbonates into caustic alkalies.

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Slacked lime does not produce these effects to the same extent as quick-lime, because its action is not assisted by the increase of temperature, which accompanies the action of the latter ; nevertheless, it has sufficient power to accelerate the decomposition of organic substances. On this decomposing power, the beneficial effect it produces when used as a manure, in a great measure depends. It accelerates the decomposition and desintegration of the manure already contained in the soil, and causes those portions which are most advantageous to plants, to be developed in the greatest quantity. For the same reason, it tends to accelerate the exhaustion of the soil ; which, consequently, is rendered more sterile if it be not speedily ameliorated. It is this action which makes it so necessary, where lime is used, for the purpose of improving land, to manure it at the same time with a quantity of dung or some such matters. But it must also be allowed that carbonate of lime exerts a similar influence on organic bodies, especially those whose putrefaction and decomposition have already commenced. The carbonate also appears to possess, although in an inferior degree, the power of acting upon certain combinations of hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon, taking up a certain portion of them, and thus weakening or perhaps destroying their organic state of combination.

The advantages in the use of lime are not restricted to cultivated lands. They are equally manifest on pastures, especially those that are low and wet, and subject to have upon them stagnant water, the rank marsh grasses are soon replaced by sweet grasses, much relished by cattle. The nature of the growth is sometimes entirely changed,

and always for the better, and when a sufficient quantity is put upon the land the effect will be lasting and perceptible far many years.

To those disposed to experiment with lime it is recommended that experiments should be made with system and method, so that the planter may satisfy himself by ascertaining the amount of benefit he may derive, and be able to report his example for the benefit of others. Let a selection be made of two pieces of land as much alike as possible, cultivated in the same manner, and with the same crop, one limed and the other not, and see the difference by gathering separately the crop from each piece.

Reports made to the Review, with all circumstances will be gladly received and noticed.—[“J. C. D.”]

ART. XXII.—NEW ORLEANS MARKET REPORT.

MAY—JUNE, 1870.

COTTON.—The market has been variable during the past month. For the week ending May 13th, the sales were over 33,000, bales the market closing firm at an advance of nearly one cent $\frac{3}{4}$ lb above the rates current on the 6th of the month. Since that time, however, unfavorable advices from Liverpool and New York have depressed the market until rates now are lower than they were a month since. The receipts of the month have been 57,500 bales; and the sales about 64,500. A reference to the annexed quotations shows a decline since May 6th, of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb on Low Middling and the lower grades. The higher grades being scarce and in request, command full prices.

	May 6.	June 3.	Last Year
Ordinary	17 @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good Ordinary	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 20	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low Middling	21 @ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 21	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 22	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 22	— @ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS:

Middling Uplands	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d @ —	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d @ —
Middling Orleans	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 d @ —	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d @ —
Freight to Liverpool	13-32d @ —	— @ $\frac{1}{2}$ d	$\frac{1}{2}$ d @ —
Sterling Exchange	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 125	125 @ 125 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$

COTTON STATEMENT

	All U. S. Ports.	New Orleans.
Stock 1st, September, 1869—Bales	10,974	689
Receipts overland by spinners (etc)	200,000	
Receipts at the Ports	2,694,597	1,160,388
	2,905,571	1,161,077
Taken by Northern Manufacturers	718,316	
Exported	1,931,689	1,052,770
Stock not cleared, June 3rd, 1870,	255,586	108,307

TOBACCO.—The market has been moderately active during the past four weeks. The receipts have been 4,737 hhds. ; and the sales about 2,300. There is a moderate demand for the French and German markets. The market is firm at the following quotations :

	LIGHT	HEAVY
Sound Lugs.....	7½ @ 8½	8 @ 9½c.
Common Leaf.....	8½ @ 9½	9½ @ 10½c.
Medium.....	9½ @ 10½	10½ @ 11 c.
Good.....	10½ @ 10½	11½ @ 11½c.
Fine.....	11 @ 11½	11½ @ 12½c.
Choice Selections.....	12 @ 14	12½ @ 14½c.
Fine Wrapper.....		16 @ 25 c.

NEW ORLEANS TOBACCO STATEMENT :

Stock 1st September, 1869.—hhds	7,421	
Received since	13,727	21,148
Taken for city consumption, &c.	1,285	
Exported	8,795	10,080

Stock not cleared June 3rd, 1870 11,068

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Receipts light,—demand good,—at rather stiffer prices. We quote :

SUGAR.—Inferior 7½ @ 8½ c ; Common 8½ @ 9½ c. ; Fair 9½ @ 10½ ; Fully Fair 10½ @ 11 c. ; Prime 11½ @ 11½ c ; Choice 11½ @ 11½ ; Yellow Clarified 12 @ 12½ c ; and White Clarified 12½ @ 13 c. ½ lb.

MOLASSES.—Inferior Fermenting 30 @ 40 c ; Good Fermenting 60 @ 70 c ; Plantation Reboiled 60 @ 75 c ; City Refined 50 @ 75 c ; Golden Syrup \$1 00 ¾ gallon.

COFFEE.—Dealers hold say 10,000. Stock in first hands 1,000 bags. We quote Prime (gold duty paid) 17½ @ 18 c ; Good Fair 17 @ 17½ c ; Fair 16½ @ 16½ c. ¾ bbl.

LOUISIANA RICE.—During the month the demand has been active for shipment and the local trade, and as the supply is scant prices have advanced. We quote the market firm at 8½ @ 9 c ; ¾ lb for Choice, 7½ @ 8½ c for Prime to Good Prime, and 6½ @ 7½ c. for Ordinary to Good Ordinary. Inferior 5½ @ 6½ ¾ lb.

Estimated total crop of 1869 in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia Tierces 64,094.

PROVISIONS.—Supply moderate operations confined to jobbing lots. We quote Mess Pork at \$31 @ \$32 ¾ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders at 14½ @ 14½ c, Clear Rib Sides 17½c, Clear Sides 18½c ¾ lb. Sugar Cured Hams are quiet at 19½ @ 20 c for Ordinary and 21 @ 21½ c for Choice.

BEEF.—Receipts of Texas beef are small and the stock is light. There is a fair local demand. Choice Extr Mess, in bbls, is quoted at \$13 50 @ \$15 ¾ bbl and \$18 @ \$20 ¾ tierce.

SALT—The demand is fair and prices are steady. The Dealers are selling Liverpool Coarse at 1 50 @ 1 55; Fine at \$1 65 @ 1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ sack.

LOUISIANA ROCK SALT.—Receipts fair, and offered at \$18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, in sacks.

HIDES, TALLOW AND HORNS.—The market for Hides is dull and drooping. Steer Hides, city slaughter, over 85 lbs, are quoted at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. over 80 lbs 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; over 60 lbs; Cows and light Steer 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8; 70 to 84 lbs., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 c; do. under 70 lbs., 7 @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Cow Hides, as they run, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Kips 20 to 24 lbs., 10 @ 11c; Kips 25 to 30 lbs., 10 a 11c. Calf Skins, each, 75c a \$1. Country Hides, Flint, 20 to 25 lbs., 14 a 16c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; do. damaged half price. Ox Horns, 4 to 6c each. Tallow, good demand, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

BROOM CORN.—There is little coming in now. Choice is quoted nominally at 14 a 15c; Fair 12 a 13c and Common at 9 a 11c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

WOOL.—Receipts are fair and confined principally to Lake which is selling at 29 a 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Burry is quoted at 14 a 17c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

FERTILIZERS.—All kinds are in good supply and liberal demand. The following prices $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 2,000 lbs

Chesapeake Guano.....	\$70 00	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton
Bradley's Patent Super Phosphate.....	70 00	do
Bradley's D. B. Sea Fowl Guano.....	70 00	do
Patapasco Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate.....	70 00	do
South Balto Co's Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate.....	70 00	do
Baugh's raw bone Supper Phosphate.....	\$65 00 @ 70 00	do
Baugh's dissolved bones.....	60 00	do
Stern's Ammoniated Super Phosphate.....	65 00	do
Of the above 4c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb in less quantities than a ton		
Obers "A. A." Genuine Phospho Peruvian Guano.....	85 00	do
Obers Ammoniated Super Phosphate.....	\$75 00	do
Obers Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate.....	70 00	do
Bone Dust \$40 and \$45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. By the Barrel 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Pure Peruvian Guano \$110a \$120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton according to the Premium on Gold		
Plaster, \$18a 22 50; Salt \$18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.		
Zells Ammoniated bone Super Phosphate.....	\$70 00	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton
Whitelock's Vegetator 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Dickson's Compound.....	65 00	do
Poudrette.....	\$20 @ 25 00	do
Rhodes Super Phosphate of Lime.....	67 50	do
Rhodes Soluble Ammoniated South Sea Guano.....	80 00	do
Orcuilla Guano.....	47 00	do

EDITORIAL.

OUR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—To Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Senator from New York, for his argument against the power of a State to recant a constitutional amendment. This is an important question which we should like to see argued on both sides.

To Hon. W. P. Kellogg for copy of Bills authorizing mail steam-ship Semimonthly between the port of New Orleans and certain ports of Mexico, and to restore to the city of New Orleans the branch Mint property. These important measures show that Senator Kellogg comprehends the interests of his constituents. Also for Mr. Lynch's report on the causes of reduction of American tonnage, and for the U. S. Government survey of Colorado and New Mexico.

To J. D. Aiken & Co. of Charleston, for courtesies extended our agent J. W. Ainger Esq., on the Savannah Inland Route.

To Young Men's Christian Association of Charleston for resolution expressing approval of the Review, and wishes for its success.

To Albert Eyrich, Bookseller and Stationer, 130 Canal street, New Orleans, for the Life of Bismark, printed and published by Kennett R. H. McKendie, F. S. A., F. A. S. L.

Memoir of Rev. John Scudder, M. D., Thirty-six Years Missionary in India by Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.

Miss. Van Kortland, by the author of "My Daughter Elinor."

Christianity and Greek Philosophy, by B. F. Cocker, D. D.

Beneath the Wheels, a Romance by the author of "Olive Varcoe" and other works.

Baffled, by Julia Goddard. All from the press of Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, N. Y., 1869.


To J. R. Shryock Esq., President St. Louis Board of Trade for address of R. R. Bonner Esq., on effects of Rail-way system upon commerce, April 7, 1870.

To C. H. Haven, Esq., for address before the St. Louis Wine and Fruit Growers Association, April, 1870.

To Honorable Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, for March and April Report.

To Bowles Brothers & Co. for circular.

AGRICULTURAL.—The increased cost of labor, renders it necessary that the planter should employ all the means of improved agricultural implements and high fertilizers to render his products more profitable. The Ashley bone phosphates seem a natural provision made for this purpose and deserve the examination of all who have an interest in the subject.

 The REVIEW will be delivered by a special carrier to the New Orleans subscribers.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.

Dr. A. Plough proposes an industrial convention at Memphis, 22nd June, next. We are glad to see that he contemplates Polytechnical education as a principal feature of the industrial movement. He writes us that it is his wish to bring out "the practical men of the South, and this will promote all physical and moral science. I would take the liberty to use your kind assistance. There is but little understood of the value of such an education, so I have thought best to establish a Mechanics Institute, as a first step to future success."

We cordially agree that the first step to Southern prosperity is to utilize the whole native enterprize of the country by educating a large class of youths to practical science. This will give us Geologists, Engineers, Navigators, Machinists, and Chemists. Will furnish honorable and profitable employment for thousands of our young men. We hope the success of the Memphis Industrial Convention.

SPECIE AND BULLION.—The Hon. W. P. Kellogg has sent us a copy of joint resolution to restore to the city of New Orleans the property lately occupied by the U. S. as a branch mint. It is no breach of confidence to mention that his object is either to secure the restoration of the property, or to re-establish the Mint. We should prefer the latter. The Government of the United States need only establish a few lines of steamers between the port of New Orleans, the Spanish main, the Caribbean and Gulf ports, and there would be immediate use for the mint machinery. We saw

a few days since at the houses of Townsend and Lymnn Bankers, a lot of specie received from Vera Cruz to be transported to Liverpool by mail via to New York; an accurate calculation shows that this route is some days shorter in time and five-eighths of one per cent cheaper in exchange, than freights if shipped directly by steamer from Vera Cruz to Liverpool. An organized steam communication between New Orleans and the South American ports will give the United States its own specie trade with much of the transit trade of Europe. A statement of the transportation trade between Mexico and other nations shows that an average of about three per cent. of the specie exported found its way to the United States the rest went direct to England and France.

PATENT HOES.—We have received from Mr. H. A. Dumesnil, of the Louisville Manufactory of edge tools, a new and ingenious implement for saving labor. It is a hoe with two handles, one of which stands at right angles to the helve; and is intended to give more leverage, as well as to allow the laborer to stand in an upright position, and so save the fatigue of stooping, the blade of the hoe is made like a plough share. We commend the invention, especially, to rheumatic or corpulent gentlemen who desire to combine exercise and industry.

OURSELVES.—We take pleasure in stating to our friends that the Review is, for the first time, in its history printed and bound in its own office. It had been the policy of the founders to publish through the job offices of the various

cities of the South, West and North. While this had its advantages, it was found difficult to secure the regular and punctual publications. As the present proprietor decided to bring it back to New Orleans, it was found best to organize an office in this city. With ample arrangements and new materials, it is hoped to present a style of workmanship satisfactory to the patrons, and to sustain the favor which the press and the public have bestowed upon the work. We hope the correspondence of friends upon every subject in which the Southern people are interested and will gladly reply to, and publish letters connected with Education, Agriculture, the Mechanic arts and Commerce; or any subject of Literature, History or material progress. Besides we will answer any enquiries in regard to market prices of produce or of any other commodities useful to planters.

We have never solicited patronage, for if the Review be not worth the subscription, it would be an abuse of generosity to accept the price.

Merchants may be reminded of one important feature: it contains monthly reviews of the New Orleans market, with a compendium of the business at the end of the commercial year which is in permanent book form and may be bound and preserved. Advertisers may be reminded that the Review goes to more planters in the Gulf States than any other paper and that its Circulating Directory is carried by the interest of its pages into all the families in the vicinities of the subscribers.

To OUR FRIENDS.—The Review is now offered as a Magazine of original and

eclectic matters, adapted to the interest and advancement of the South. It claims to carry into the domestic circle, sound doctrine and intellectual improvement. It offers to the planter, the most advanced agencies for diminishing the labor, and increasing the product of his lands. To the Merchant it offers monthly reports of the commerce of the leading staple market of the South; to the student of Literature and Science it brings selections from the one and the latest contributions to the other. We wish our subscribers to speak of the Review as in their opinions it deserves, and to obtain, if convenient, clubs from each neighbor, and forward us the names.

JULIO'S EQUESTRIAN PICTURES OF LEE AND JACKSON.—The picture of Lee is lifelike. That of Jackson, we think, rather full and plethoric. As a painting the figures are well drawn and admirably colored. The details are correct and expressive. This historic picture will live for centuries, for it will be preserved and perpetuated in every form of standard engraving. We hope it will be speedily paid for, and placed permanently in some secure position. We would suggest the Library of Virginia as an appropriate depository. It will be accessible to all, and as a work of art and a memento of the courage and conduct of the race to which they belong will be cherished throughout the Union, long after the transient men and passions of the day shall have passed away.

REGULATOR.—A preparation that is guaranteed to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one; it has been used by hundreds, and known for the last 20 years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering.

The effect of this medicine on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is prompt and effectual, and the patient soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and is overjoyed to find the depressed feelings dissipated, the costive habit corrected, and new streams of health coursing through his veins. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of mercury or alcoholic stimulents.